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**The Lusitania Medal,  
story on page 32...**

# *The Quarterly*





### About the Cover

On May 7, 1915, the British liner Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off the southern coast of Ireland claiming 1,201 lives. The German response to the world's outcry was a steadfast justification personified in Karl Goetz' medal. Story on page 32.

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# The Quarterly

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Winter 2003, Volume 45, Number 4

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# President's Point of View

I was quite pleased to see a new exhibit area at several of the Long Beach Coin Expositions during this past year. I want to commend the Long Beach Coin Club, sponsor of this activity, and all those involved with its operation. I greatly encourage you to participate any time that you can as it is a very worthwhile and educational aspect of our hobby. At the last event, I had



the pleasure of having my photograph taken (see above) with the Gary Lewis, new ANA President, and Gail Baker, ANA Director of Education. Gary told me how he enjoyed my presentation that I did earlier in the year, and Gail updated me on the new exhibits at the ANA Headquarters.

Both of our organizations put a big emphasis on sharing knowledge with other collectors, and just recently the NASC mailed a revised Speakers List to all member clubs. In all of the past Quarterly issues I have read about talks given by various individuals not now on this list, and I sincerely hope that they will contact us and be willing to share their wonderful programs at other clubs in the future.

As this year comes to a close, another leap year will soon arrive and many great things will leap out at you. First, our Annual Awards Recognition event will be held on February 8th once again in Arcadia (more info. on page 19). In addition to the numerous awards that will be given, there will be a scrumptious Luncheon plus the installation of new club officers. This is an event that you don't want to miss, so mark your calendar now and plan to attend this gala event to share food, fun and friendship with others.

Second, you will be receiving a new publication instead of the *Quarterly*. It will be called *The California Numismatist*, a joint publication with the California State Numismatic Association. It will double the reading audience for both organizations and have more items of interest for everybody. I know that you will enjoy it when it first appears early next year.

Third, 2004 will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the NASC in 1954. More information will be in future issues, so "please stand by" as the saying goes.

Fourth, and last, my term as President will soon be over with—a nice way to end the first 50 years of a great organization. But I plan to still be around as we prepare to embark on the next half century—a journey similar to the one taken by Lewis and Clark 200 years ago. I hope that you will join with me on this journey as we continue together to Discover New Worlds!

*Phil Iversen*



# Editor's Page

Well, by now most of you have recovered from your Thanksgiving feasts and are geared up for the end of year holidays: Christmas, Hanukkah, Kwanza, New Years Eve, whatever your particular flavor is. Time to take a little break, put your feet up, and bask in a little coinage contemplation with this installment of your trusty NASC missive.

Actually, this issue of *The Quarterly* is the very last you'll receive with that title on the front cover. Starting with your next issue in early 2004 you'll be treated to a new publication titled, *The California Numismatist*. As mentioned in our last issue this will be a combination journal for the Numismatic Association of Southern California and the California State Numismatic Association. Since I'm the editor of both publications, the logistics of merging the two shouldn't be too difficult.

I'll confess that I should have remembered to print the award's nominations information and form (see pages 20 and 21) in the previous issue. Because I was late in doing it I'll have to ask you to be especially conscientious now and take care of it immediately. Really.

So with this as our farewell issue under the *Quarterly* banner, let's see what we have to enjoy... Actually, this issue is jammed with articles. I had a hard time fitting them all in as you can probably tell by the bulging between the covers in your hands. Dr. Sol Taylor educates us about *RPMs and OMMs* (sounds like an eastern chant of some sort!) Jim Wells has buttoned up an overview of the monies displace by the euro in *Denominations Deposed*. I've managed to fill in a few pages with my article on the Lusitania medal (it's meant to whet your whistle for the book coming out next year). Virginia Hall's final article, *Through Indian Eyes*, is here covering some medallic art, as well as a reprint of a numerically fascinating article from author Paul Richards titled, *Comparing the Grading Services*. For those of you interested in NASC affairs there's the association scoop in *Going's On*. Wrapping it all up is our usual medley of material from the regulars.

Till we meet next time...



*Here I am at the USS Bowfin Submarine Museum in Hawaii taking a look at a cut-away view of a submarine. Pretty interesting technology...that is if you're interested in getting in a steel bucket and spending hours or days under the surface of the water. I was here doing research on submarines for my upcoming book, *The Lusitania Medal and its Varieties*.*

Greg Burns  
Editor

# Comparing the Grading Services

By Paul Richards

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*This article explores a robust statistical framework for two numismatic adages: “Grading is an art, not a science” and “Buy the coin, not the slab!”*

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*Editor's Note: the following article is printed by permission of the author, Paul Richards (Stat-Matics, Box 1911, Melbourne, FL 32902, [www.StatMatics.com](http://www.StatMatics.com)), as well as reprinted by permission of Coin World (original publication date of November 10, 2003; [www.CoinWorld.com](http://www.CoinWorld.com)).*

A few months ago Coin World published results from a blind test of the third-party grading services. They submitted the same coins to each service and published all the grades—a bold move, in my opinion!

Beth Deisher, Coin World editor who ran the piece, presents the data and the background material in clear and concise form. She stops short of drawing conclusions, leaving that task to her readership. This article picks up where Ms. Deisher leaves off; applying a statistical technique called analysis of variance to the experimental data. Admittedly, the number of coins analyzed is very small. If the Coin World test included 100 coins instead of 15, the results would be very reliable. As it stands now, the results are very unreliable. However, the statistical approach is sound and warrants further development to benefit the hobby.

Consider this scenario. You temporarily remove the beautiful 1883CC Morgan Dollar from your collection and send it to a third-party service for

grading and encapsulation. Which grading service should you use? Choosing Grading Service A, you submit the coin and it comes back MS63. Ugh! You figure the grade higher than MS63. So you break the coin from its slab and send it to Grading Service B. This time it comes back MS65. What a pleasant surprise! You repeat the process (maybe it is really a 6!) and Grading Service C supplies a grade of MS64. Hmmm. What can we surmise from this hypothetical experiment with the grading services? Three things:

1. The Most Likely Grade (MLG) of the coin is MS64, since this represents the average consensus of the three services and is probably closest to the true grade;
2. Grading Service A provides conservative grades -- lower than the MLG;
3. Grading Service B provides liberal grades -- higher than the MLG.

We can use this scenario to compare grading services. It is possible to construct a scale that runs from “Liberal Grading” to “Conservative Grading” and place the various grading services



Coin	ACG	ANACS	ICG	NGC	NTC	PCGS	PCI	SEGS
1935 5c	EF-40	EF-45	VF-30		XF-40		EF-40	
1926 25c	MS-63		MS-63	AU-58	MS-64	AU-58	MS-64	AU-58
1943 50c	MS-63	MS-64	MS-63	MS-62	MS-65	AU-58	MS-64	MS-63
1963D 50c	MS-64	MS-64	MS-64	MS-64	MS-64	MS-63	MS-63	MS-63
1891 Morgan	MS-62		AU-55		MS-64		MS-61	MS-61
1900 Morgan		AU-58	AU-58	AU-58	MS-62	AU-55	AU-58	
1901O Morgan	MS-62	MS-61	MS-62	MS-61	MS-63	MS-61	AU-55	MS-61
1903S Morgan	VF-35	EF-45	VF-35	VF-25	XF-40	VF-35	EF-40	VF-30
1921D Morgan	MS-64	MS-64	MS-63	MS-63	MS-63	MS-63	MS-61	MS-62
1853 Gold \$1		AU-58	AU-55	MS-61	MS-62	AU-55	MS-62	AU-58
1893CC Gold \$5	VF-35	EF-45	EF-45		XF-40	XF-45	EF-40	

Figure 1. Results from the Coin World Grading Experiment. A 100-coin sample would yield statistically significant results. This sample is too small to draw conclusions, but it does help define a good analytical model.

on this scale. This will help us choose services and give insight about how much to pay for coins slabbed by the different services.

Coin World ran a real scenario like the hypothetical one above. They selected 15 coins and sent them to each grading service in sequence, breaking the coins out of their slabs for each submission. The results are repeated above (Fig. 1). They were originally published in the May 26, 2003 issue. The holes in the chart represent ‘No Grades’ that were returned by the services ungraded due to detected problems with the coins. Analyzing “No Grades” is another topic. Here we consider only coins graded by a majority of the grading services—only 11 coins in all.

It is difficult to fully understand the table. The fact that the grading services

disagree about every coin is readily apparent. Some coins show colossal swings in grade—from AU-58 to MS-64 for the 1926 Standing Liberty Quarter, for instance. Such swings can arise from the fundamental “gradability” of each coin (certain series are more difficult to grade than others; SLQs are difficult, Franklin halves are not), but the swings may simply represent random scatter in the grading process. The suitability of the experimental sample could be better, with only two coins receiving unanimous Mint State grades and only 7 of the 84 US series represented in the data. Nevertheless, the Coin World experiment is a good starting point for more like it in the future.

To obtain statistical results from the data we apply a technique known as analysis of variance. It tells two things:

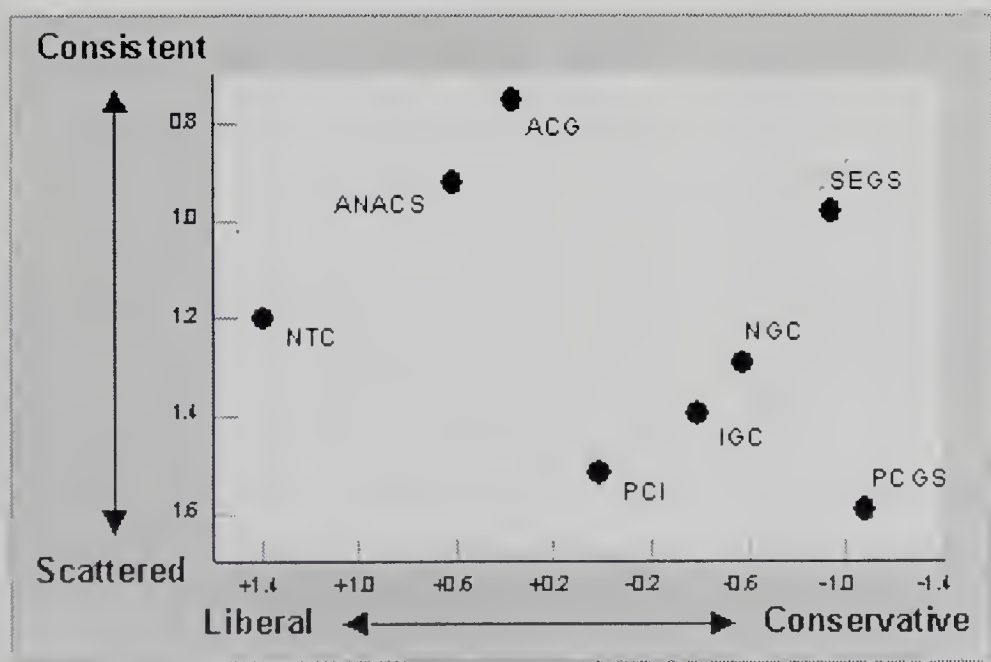


Figure 2. Grading Performance Chart. One dot represents one grading service. The position of the dots on the chart reveals the levels of conservatism (undergrading) and consistency (random scattering) in the Coin World data.

1. The level of conservatism (undergrading) for each service;
2. The level of consistency (lack of random scatter) for each service.

The Grading Performance chart (Fig. 2) portrays the statistical results from the Coin World data. The chart shows conservatism and consistency for each grading service. Each dot represents one grading service tested. Dots on the right side of the chart represent conservative graders and dots on the left side represent liberal graders of the coins submitted during the experiment. Similarly, dots at the top of the chart represent grading services that supplied reliably consistent grades and dots at the bottom represent inconsistency (i.e., lots of random scattering) during the Coin World experiment.

Not surprisingly, PCGS shows the most conservative grades. But PCGS also shows more scattering than any other service. This means, on the average, PCGS grades lower than other services. But, for any individual coin, the grade may be markedly higher or markedly lower than the other services (i.e., random scatter in individual grades). It is random scatter in third-party grading that leads to the well-known numismatic adage "buy the coin and not the slab." Individual grades vary significantly for services that lack consistency.

For the 11 coins in the Coin World experiment, ACG demonstrates the best consistency compared to the other services, but they also show liberality in grading. The most liberal service is NTC (i.e., tends toward overgrading). SEGS displays desirable qualities of conservative grading and consistent grading.

Drawing conclusions from one small experiment is dangerous. The Grading Performance chart summarizes

results for only 11 coins, compared to the thousands of coins graded each year by the third-party services. Nevertheless, the concept of plotting consistency versus conservatism is a valuable method. It has the potential of adding stability to coin grading practice throughout the hobby. When coin grades display stability, the coin market flourishes.

Performing the statistical analysis requires deliberate thought. There are four steps in the process.

1. Dealing with the non-linear grading scale;
2. Determining the true grade;
3. Computing deviations in individual grades;
4. Evaluating statistics and drawing charts.

Our numismatic grading scale is a non-linear sequence of numbers that runs from one to 70. It works fine when treated alone. It falls short, however, when comparing one grading service to another.

From its inception, today's numismatic grading system links numismatic value to numismatic grade. In his original work, Dr. Sheldon asserts that an XF40 coin carries approximately 10 times the value of a G4 coin. Hence, Sheldon's numeric relationship of 10 to 1 applies to grade and value simultaneously.

The desire to couple grade and value in one numeric system caused non-linearity in that system. Enthusiasts at Early American Coppers (those fuss-pots!) can discern a technical grading difference between Good 4 and Good 5. Similarly, many careful numismatists can detect subtle differences within the Very Fine range of grades, from VF20 to VF25 for example. In the first case, one discernable step in grade represents one numeric point from G4 to G5. In



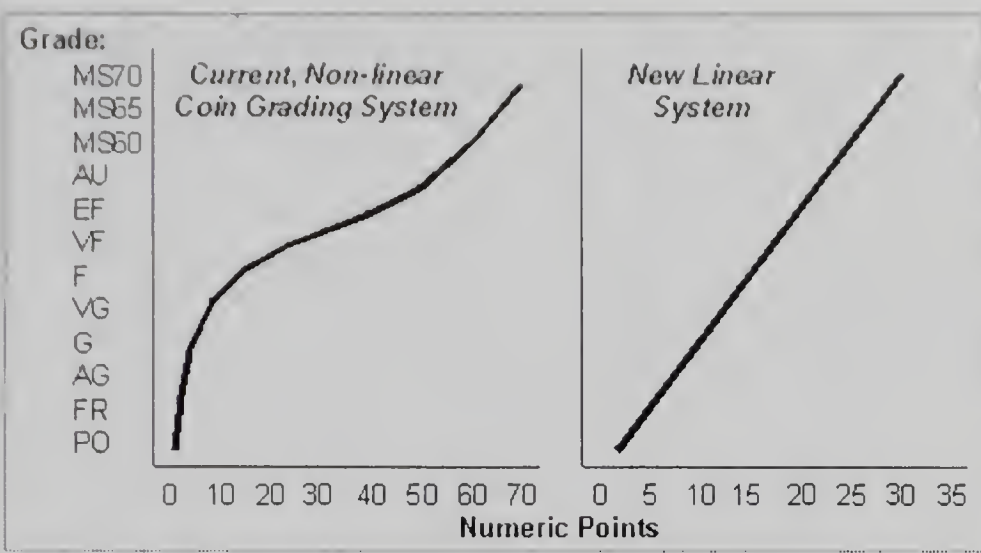


Figure 3. Non-linear and Linear Grading Systems. Today's non-linear grading system, shown at the left, thwarts statistical attempts to compare the third-party services. A linear system, like the one shown at the right, must be used to make comparisons.

the second case, one discernable step represents five numeric points from VF20 to VF25. The point discrepancy between these two cases is known as non-linearity (Fig. 3).

One problem with our numismatic grading system is the fact that the extent of numeric points for each grade changes as you move through the scale from 1 to 70. To give another example, moving from MS63 to MS64 represents one fundamental grade step for Mint State coins. But for AU coins, moving from AU55 to AU58—three numeric points—represents one fundamental grade step. To be able to compare the grading services, we need a scale where one numeric point equals one fundamental step in grading.

For the purpose of comparing the grading services, we introduce a new sequence of numeric points called the 'Linear Grading Scale' (Fig. 4). With the new system, moving from MS63 to MS64 is the same as moving from VF20 to VF25. They both represent one numeric point on the Linear Grading Scale. Applying this linear scale is essential when performing the statistical techniques to compare the third-party services.

Next we present the same Coin World data repeated, but with the normal grades replaced by our new linear grades (Fig. 5). Without the comforting VFs, XFs, AUs and MSs, the table looks unusual, but it represents precisely the same grading published in the

Adjective	Grade	Linear Grade	Adjective	Grade	Linear Grade
Poor	PO-1	1	Extremely Fine	XF-40	17
Fair	FR-2	2		XF-45	18
About Good	AG-3	3		AU-50	19
	G-4	4	About Uncirculated	AU-55	20
Good	G-5	5		AU-58	21
	G-6	6		MS-60	22
	VG-7	7		MS-61	23
Very Good	VG-8	8		MS-62	24
	VG-10	9		MS-63	25
	F-12	10		MS-64	26
Fine	F-15	11	Mint State	MS-65	27
	F-18	12		MS-66	28
	VF-20	13		MS-67	29
Very Fine	VF-25	14		MS-68	30
	VF-30	15		MS-69	31
	VF-35	16		MS-70	32

Figure 4. Linear Grading Scale. The normal 1 to 70 point grading scale works fine, but when comparing grading services it falls short. By applying the 1 to 32 point scale shown here, we can compare the grading services statistically.

Coin	ACG	ANACS	ICG	NGC	NTC	PCGS	PCI	SEGS	<u>MLG</u>
1935 5c	17	18	15		17		17		<u>17</u>
1926 25c	25		25	21	26	21	26	21	<u>24</u>
1943 50c	25	26	25	24	27	21	26	25	<u>25</u>
1963D 50c	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	<u>26</u>
1891 Morgan	24		20		26		23	23	<u>23</u>
1900 Morgan		21	21	21	24	20	21		<u>21</u>
1901O Morgan	24	23	24	23	25	23	20	23	<u>23</u>
1903S Morgan	16	18	16	14	17	16	17	15	<u>16</u>
1921D Morgan	26	26	25	25	25	25	23	24	<u>25</u>
1853 Gold \$1		21	20	23	24	20	24	21	<u>22</u>
1893CC Gold \$5	16	18	18		17	18	17		<u>17</u>

Figure 5. Coin World Results with New Linear Grades. These are precisely the same grades as those shown in Figure 1, but with normal annotation replaced by the linear scale of Figure 4. The Most Likely Grade (MLG) for each coin appears at the far right.

original Coin World article.

At the far right of Figure 5, shown underscored and in italics, is the Most Likely Grade (MLG) of each coin. The MLG is computed as the average across all the grading services. It represents the best statistical estimate of the true grade, since it summarizes the consensus of all services on the same coin.

The numismatic adage “Grading is an art, not a science” stems from the disturbing fact that it is impossible to determine the true grade of any coin. In reality, coin grading is a combination of art and science. Art brings the subjective, personal nature of coin grading. Science boldly implies mathematical precision using the numeric point values (i.e., the 20 in VF20 and the 63 in MS63). Modifications to our grading system expose its artful, non-scientific nature. Additional adjectives such as Premium Quality (PQ), strike indicators such as ‘full split bands’ and ‘net’ grading practices to account for problems demonstrate the inadequacy of a single number to describe the grade of a coin. We do not address those deficiencies here, but they are topics for further discussion.

In statistical terms, the true grade of a coin is a random variable. A random variable is a number that is unknown until you look at it. Once you look, it takes a certain value. Look again and the value changes. The clas-

sic example of a random variable (perhaps appropriately) is a coin flip. One time the coin comes up heads. Another time it comes up tails. You cannot know the value until you flip the coin.

In a statistical sense, coin grading is like coin flipping. A true grade exists for every coin, but we do not know what it is until you inspect the coin. At that point, the subjective nature of grading enters and the results vary from observation to observation. The true grade is a random variable.

Although random, it is possible to get a good idea of the underlying value of a random variable like true grade. One of the best ways to do this is to make several observations and average the results. Our MLG uses this method directly. Other statistical methods for estimating the true grade can be applied (e.g., median, outlier removal, weighted least squares, a priori estimation), but using the simple average for the MLG is best for purposes here.

Using the MLG as an estimate of the true grade, consider the individual deviations from the MLG (Fig. 6). Each grade in the Coin World table deviates above or below the MLG and the deviation is easily computed by subtraction. Deviation measures how far a particular third-party service grades away from the consensus (MLG) grade. A ‘0’ in the table means the grade matches the MLG precisely. A ‘1’ means the coin



Coin	ACG	ANACS	ICG	NGC	NTC	PCGS	PCI	SEGS
1935 5c	0	1	(-2)		0		0	
1926 25c	1		1	(-3)	[2]	(-3)	[2]	(-3)
1943 50c	0	1	0	-1	[2]	(-4)	1	0
1963D 50c	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
1891 Morgan	1		(-3)		[3]		0	0
1900 Morgan		0	0	0	[3]	1	0	
1901O Morgan	1	0	1	0	[2]	0	(-3)	0
1903S Morgan	0	[2]	0	(-2)	1	0	1	-1
1921D Morgan	1	1	0	0	0	0	(-2)	-1
1853 Gold \$1		-1	(-2)	1	[2]	(-2)	[2]	-1
1893CC Gold \$5	-1	1	1		0	1	0	
mean	0.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.6	1.4	-1.1	0.0	-0.9
std. deviation	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.0

Figure 6. Deviations from the Most Likely Grade. Negative values represent undergrading and positive values represent overgrading relative the MLG. Circles and squares highlight large deviations in both directions.

grades one grade higher (i.e., more liberally) than the MLG and an ‘-1’ means one grade lower (i.e., more conservatively) than the MLG.

For visibility, large deviations are highlighted in Figure 6. Squares indicate overly liberal grading and circles indicate overly conservative grading. A squared 2, for instance, means the service graded the coin two steps higher (more liberally) than the MLG. A circled -4 indicates four steps lower (more conservatively). Inspecting the chart and noting the squares and circles now gives a good idea about the gradability of each coin and the conservatism and consistency of each service. An abundance of squares means liberal (e.g., the NTC column). Lots of circles means conservative (e.g., PCGS). Mixed squares and circles means wide scattering. No squares and circles mean consistent grading with small scattering while staying close to the MLG. The 1926 quarter has the most squares and circles in its row, indicating that it is the most difficult coin to grade in a consistent manner.

At this point the analysis of variance is almost complete. Statisticians will recognize the last two rows in Figure 6. One row represents the sample mean and the other row represents the

standard deviation of the data. These numbers provide the basic information to draw the grading performance chart shown in Figure 1. The mean values are plotted on the liberal/conservative axis and the standard deviations (a statistical measure of scatter) are plotted on the consistent/scattered axis. The analysis is now complete.

In conclusion, we have performed a statistical analysis that starts with innovative data developed by Coin World and ends with a chart of conservatism and consistency for the third-party coin grading services. This analysis, and ones like it, promises to bring more stability to coin grading practice, thereby improving the hobby and prospering collectors, dealers and the grading services themselves. The statistical results have been interpreted to show PCGS as the most conservative grader, NTC as the most liberal and ACG as the most consistent, but these interpretations are subject to strong errors due to the small number of coins analyzed (only 11 coins are included in the analysis). Nevertheless, the statistical method is sound and warrants further development.

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# RPMs and OMMs

by Dr. Sol Taylor



To advanced coin collectors of United States coins, the terms "RPM" and "OMM" are not new—though both terms are probably less than 25 years old in numismatic literature. Doubled mint marks (as RPMs were once known) date back to some coins in the 1800s. "RPM" stands for "repunched mint mark", often this is a doubled mint mark, but in a very few cases the RPM refers to a tripled or even a quadrupled mint mark. The term "OMM" refers to two mint marks—one different from the other—such as D over S or O over CC or several other known combinations. Since for most of the Mint's des were made at the Philadelphia Mint and then shipped without mint marks to the branch mints (at one time there were six branch mints) where the local mint mark was applied to the master die by hand punching the letter (or letters) into the die. The exact location of the mint mark often varied widely in a given year or a given coin—such as the 1926S cent which has at least six different locations under the date. If the punched mint mark was not properly placed or well struck, the mint worker would punch the letter a second (or third) time over the first effort resulting in a RPM. In most cases, an attempt would have been made to eradicate the first (incorrectly placed or punched) mint mark before punching in the second mint mark. In some cases, no attempt was made to erase the first

mint mark and such RPMs have two very clear mint marks—such as the fairly common 1956D, RPM#1 and the 1960D RPM#1. Coins with RPMs are designated in several ways, the most common method used by CONECA is the designation "RPM" followed by a numeral indicating the discovery—#1 being the first, #2, the second and so on. For some dates the RPMs number in the dozens. For others there may be only one.

The first book devoted exclusively to this feature was published in 1983 by John Wexler and Tom Miller. They listed several hundred RPMs and few dozen OMMs (which are far less common). Most RPMs happened to be Lincoln cents—in fact starting with the first year of issue the 1909S over horizontal-S, known as RPM#1. It is a very popular RPM and valued highly by collectors as not only an RPM of a scarce coin, but an unusual blunder—a vertical mint mark over a horizontal mint mark. In the Lincoln series occurred only one other time—the 1961D



*The 1961 D over  
horizontal D RPM.*



over horizontal D, RPM#1. Since mint marks first came into use in 1838, almost every series of coins has one or more known RPM-and only a few series have any OMMs.

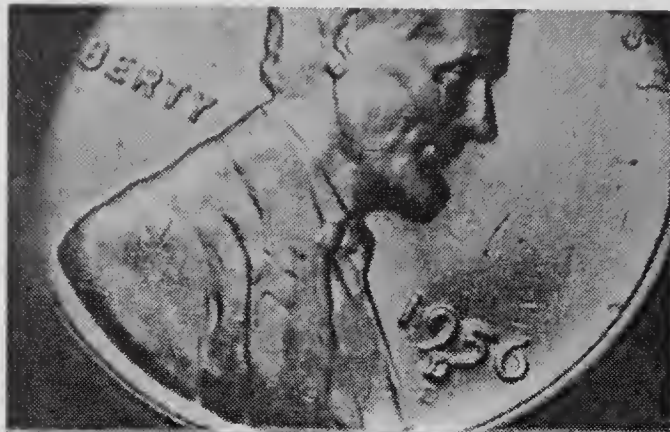
Probably the first widely publicized OMM was the 1938D/S Buffalo nickel which was discovered around 1960. It was a clear case of a D punched over an S (which was fairly clear under low magnification). Since no Buffalo nickels were scheduled to be minted in San Francisco in 1938, the S punch was probably applied to the reverse dies of the 1937 nickel in anticipation of some 1938S Buffalo nickels being minted. But since these dies were perfectly useful-they were punched with a D (actually more than one die is known). Prices ranged widely with prices quoted for uncirculated pieces well over \$100 (a huge price in the early 1960s). They are still quite scarce and few show up at auction or retail price lists. One price list (in 2003) offers OMM#1 PCGS MS66 for \$325, another ANACS MS64 for \$125 and an OMM#5 MS64 for \$100.

In the Lincoln cent series, the first OMM to be publicized and certified was the 1944D/S (two distinct types

exist, OMM #1 being the scarcer of the two). The OMM#1 shows the top of the S beneath the D. Much of the original S was removed before the D was punched in. The second variety discovered later—around 1960—shows only the middle curve of the S almost centered behind the D. OMM#1 in VF is listed on one retail price list at \$130 and XF at \$160. Mint state pieces range from \$250 in MS63 to over \$1000 for MS65RD. The OMM#2 prices run less than half the OMM#1 prices. Discovery pieces have been publicized over the recent years. The newest OMM is the 191 ID over S which originally was described as RPM#5 for some years until CONECA revisited the better condition specimens and in 2003 announced it was actually an OMM.

In the 1960s this author found hundreds of RPMs by searching through rolls of cents from 1960 and 1961-not realizing at the time, the most common RPMs are in fact from 1960 and 1961. One RPM which was not discovered until about 20 years after being released is the 1956D RPM#8. In this case, the first D was punched far below the normal position under the date and then almost totally removed. Only a trace





*Above: this 1954-S Jefferson nickel displays a strong over mint mark of the S over D.*

*Left: this 1956-D Lincoln cent displays a strongly displaced repunched mint mark below the second D.*

remains. The second D was punched in the normal position below the date. When first observed, it was not certain that there was a second D that far off the mark. But several early die state BU specimens have been identified and this RPM#8 is now a choice fmd bringing over \$100 for a BU specimen. Since then several other totally misplaced mint marks have been identified in other coin series.

In the Morgan dollar series there are several RPMs known and only one OMM (few varieties exist) of the 19000 over CC. Since the Carson City mint closed down in 1893, no doubt a few choice reverse dies were already punched with the CC mint mark. They were shipped to New Orleans and many 19000 dollars were struck from these dies. In some cases the CC is barely visible and others, the letters are fairly distinct. Again, this was not discovered until the 1960s and not immediately verified because of the date differences (1893 vs 1900).

The search for these varieties is sometimes referred to as "cherrypicking". Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton published the first of their Cherrypicker's Guide to Rare Coins in 1994 and they identified several hundred of the RPMs and several dozen of the OMMs known at that time-and acknowledging that it was not a complete listing of all known specimens and yet to be discovered varieties such as the 1911D/S Lincoln Cent OMM#1.

This arena of coin collecting is still wide open as even coins now in circulation can be found with RPMs (not likely any OMMs still around in change). Just looking for the RPMs of 1960 and 1961 can be very rewarding as they are out there and can be found by carefully looking at a lot of coins. In recent years, the mintmark has been a part of the master die and RPMs are not to be found in later (after 1990) coins except for the rare case of a doubled die cent where the date and mint mark are part of the doubling.



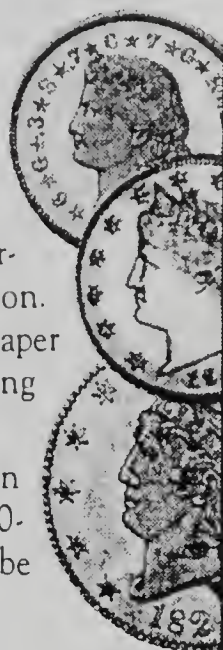
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Telephone and Internet Auction—*Consignment Deadline: April 22, 2003*

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in conjunction with the MidAmerica Coin Expo—*Consignment Deadline: April 18, 2003*

**July 30-August 2, 2003 • Baltimore, Maryland**  
**The ANA Sale—*Consignment Deadline: May 23, 2003***

August 7, 2003 • Kingswood Coin Auctions

Telephone and Internet Auction—*Consignment Deadline: June 24, 2003*

September 14, 2003 • Los Angeles, California

The Rarities Sale—*Consignment Deadline: July 14, 2003*

September 25, 2003 • Kingswood Coin Auctions

Telephone and Internet Auction—*Consignment Deadline: July 31, 2003*

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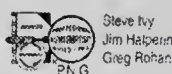
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# *The Overnight Expert*

*by James Halperin*

**W**e all like finding easier, less time-consuming ways to do things. Unfortunately, a swift and sure way for those interested in coin collecting to effortlessly acquire knowledge has yet to be discovered. Which is not to say information can't be rapidly accumulated; I've seen beginners make amazing progress. In every case, these "fast learners" made a serious commitment and totally immersed themselves in the quest. Before you hold your breath and dive in, however, let me offer a few tips on how to conserve your energy:

1) Read books. To begin, concentrate on general references instead of specialized texts. One of the best of these is Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia of U. S. and Colonial Coins*. You can gain an overview of what is happening in the hobby by devoting equal attention to pure numismatics and commercial aspects. Great coin collections are not assembled from pocket change. You must know how to apply your knowledge in the marketplace.

2) Surf. A dozen years ago I wouldn't have been able to suggest that, in addition to reading all you can find in print, you should spend hours at your computer visiting numismatic websites. Today, I can. Search everywhere. You'll discover nuggets of wisdom where you least expect them. Load your printer and run hard copies of anything you find interesting. Review the information you've collected, make a list of questions, and go exploring again to find the answers.

3) Travel. For coin collectors, I doubt there will ever be a satisfactory substitute for hands-on experience. Field trips are still required if your goal is to gain the broadest and most useful education. It's not a bad idea to leave your wallet at home, at first. Attend coin shows and coin club meetings, two efficient ways to gather huge amounts of knowledge in a hurry. Talk to other collectors and dealers. You'll be surprised at how eager some people are to help beginners and answer questions. I can't stress enough the advantages of the human resources available within our

hobby. Not everyone with important knowledge to share has written a book.

4) Resist overconfidence. Remember that a little knowledge is like a little dynamite: Both can do considerable damage when carelessly used. So devise ways to measure your own competence before others do it for you. We all understand that slight, sometimes hardly noticeable, differences in the grade of a coin can result in a huge difference in value. Likewise, minor discrepancies in knowledge often separate the savvy numismatist from others who only appear to be.

5) Be deliberate. The most common and consistent mistake new coin collectors make is buying too quickly without carefully considering their

purchases. What's the hurry? Why do so many beginners feel they must rush into a hobby intended to last a lifetime? Every great coin collector I've known has learned patience, often the result of a difficult and costly lesson.

Knowledge is not the same as wisdom, but to fully enjoy your new hobby you'll need plenty of both.

*James Halperin is co-chairman of Heritage Rare Coin Galleries and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, of Dallas, Texas, the world's largest rare coin dealer and auctioneer. Jim has been one of the top coin traders in the world for the past 25 years. He is also the author of two best-selling futurism novels, *The Truth Machine* and *The First Immortal*.*

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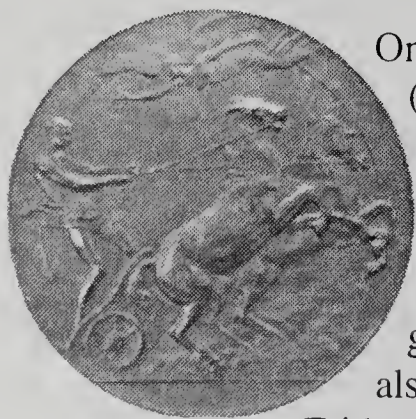
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On October 20, 2003, The American Numismatic Society (ANS) opened a year-long exhibit entitled, *Full Circle: The Olympic Heritage in Coins and Medals*, celebrating the return in 2004 of the summer Olympics to Greece, its founding homeland. A short film, large color placards, and an illustrated brochure will be available to help guests understand fully the cultural context of the materials. Exhibition hours are 10am to 4pm Monday through Friday at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 33 Liberty Street (wheelchair access at Maiden Lane entrance). Admission is free. For a guided tour of the Federal Reserve Exhibits you must make an appointment by calling 212-720-6130. For more information call the ANS at 212-234-3130.



# NASC Awards Banquet

It's that time of year again. Time to plan to attend the sumptuous NASC Awards Banquet. This year's feast will be held as a luncheon at 1:00 p.m. on February 8, 2003, at Frank & Dean's, a fine restaurant in beautiful Pasadena. Located between Rosemead Boulevard and Michillinda Avenue at 3768 East Colorado Boulevard (three blocks west of Coco's). Seating is limited, so get your reservations in early. The banquet only costs \$20 and Young Numismatists may attend for half-price.

- Presentations to 25 Year members
- Awards for Contributors to *The Quarterly*
- Literary Awards
- Member of the Year Award
- Outstanding Numismatic Speaker Award
- Richard P. Goodson Memorial Award

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# We Need Your Award Nominations

Staff

**W**inter is upon us and that means it's that time of year to have the NASC Awards Nominations in preparation for our Awards Banquet to be held February 8, 2004. For those unfamiliar with the many awards given out by the NASC, they include awards for which NASC members make nominations:



- **Richard P. Goodson Memorial Award:** honors a member by acknowledging their contributions to the NASC. Must have been an NASC member in good standing for five consecutive years. No self-nominations.
- **Maurice M. Gould Memorial Junior Achievement Award:** recognizes a Junior's participation in numismatics. Must be no older than 18 at time of nomination and a member of the NASC or a member club.
- **Outstanding Numismatic Speaker Award:** recognizes a member of NASC or a member club who volunteers time and effort furthering education and NASC goals by speaking before schools, clubs, organizations, etc. No self-nominations.

There are also several awards that are initiated and determined by means other than NASC member nominations:

- **Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Awards:** 1st, 2nd and 3rd place awards for the three best original articles published in *The Quarterly* in the preceding four issues. Judged by a committee chaired by the editor of *The Quarterly*.
- **George Bennett Memorial Literary Award:** same as the Brainard award, but selected exclusively from articles on ancients—Greek, Roman, or Byzantine numismatics.
- **Junior Literary Award:** same as the Brainard award, but selected from Junior authors only.
- **President's Trophy:** recognizes a member club that has consistently published the outstanding club bulletin during the previous year.
- **Member of the Year Award:** selected by the Awards Committee.
- **Gordon Z. Greene Memorial Junior Best of Show Award:** <Editor's note: this award is listed in my P&P book, but I don't have any information on its criteria or the selection process.>

To help you with nominations for the Goodson, Gould, and Speaker's awards (the first three listed above) the nominating form is reprinted on the facing page. Simply fill in the information and mail the completed form as noted (quickly! time's a wastin').

Final decisions will be the responsibility of the NASC Awards Committee or as noted in the NASC Policies and Procedures Manual, and the winners will be announced at the Annual NASC Awards Banquet scheduled for February 8, 2004.



# NASC Annual Nomination Form

Please submit nominations as quickly as possible!

Nomination candidates to be considered between October 1 of the previous year to October 1 of the current year. Qualifications are to include: achievements, accomplishments, and valued efforts in the numismatic arena. Nominee must be a member in good standing of the NASC or a member club.

Circle the applicable award:      Richard P. Goodson Award  
   Junior Achievement Award  
   Outstanding Speaker's Award

Name of Nominee: \_\_\_\_\_

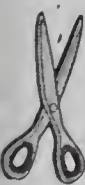
Qualifications (provide on separate sheet if this space is insufficient):

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_ Member # \_\_\_\_\_  
Individual's Name (must be a member in good standing)

\_\_\_\_\_ Member # \_\_\_\_\_  
Club Name (must be a member in good standing)

Mail to:

**NASC Awards Chair  
Joyce Kuntz  
697 Scripps Drive  
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10:00 AM Saturday March 13, 2003  
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*Joseph Nardone*

# The Pony Express

James Wells

# Children of Queen Victoria

*ANA Museum Curator*

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*Speaker to be determined*

Topic to be determined

A banquet luncheon will be available part way through the symposium for additional cost (yet to be determined). Tickets for the banquet will be on sale the morning of the symposium. NASC will host all YNs for the banquet.

For further information please contact:

Jim Hunt, CSNA Director of Education/Symposium at 1183 Nile Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91911 or by email at [eandjonthenile@cox.net](mailto:eandjonthenile@cox.net).



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Mail along with check or money order for the amount of the initial annual dues noted above to:

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# *Denominations Deposed*

## *The Predecessors of the Euro coinage*

*By Jim Wells*

€uros became the basis for a new monetary system in Europe in 2002, amid justifiable fanfare. The fascinating new euro coins are streamlining commerce and stimulating trade for the countries in the European Union. They are also causing a sensation in the numismatic field as dozens of new coin designs and denominations provide new interest for collectors young and old.

Numismatists in our hobby deal with many colorful monetary denominations—the American dollar, British pound, Russian rouble, Mexican peso, Japanese yen, and hundreds more. The euro becomes the latest. Wars, revolutions, and devaluation are usually the cause of changes in monetary denominations, which can last for centuries. The peaceful adaptation of the euro marked one of the most widespread changes to coin denominations in history.

But lost in the hubbub over the new coins is the demise of historic denominations of the nations who adopted the euro. Has their legacy of service and colorful history been lost in this euro publicity? How about the French franc that Napoleon used to build his empire, and that rose and fell with France's fortunes though the 20th century? How about the German mark, established by Kaiser Wilhelm to unify the German states in their marches to power and subsequent tribulations?



**Participating Member States of the European Union**

Or the Italian lira that traces its roots back to Charlemagne? Or the drachma, Europe's longest-lived denomination that began 26 centuries ago during Greece's Golden Age? Each denomination's design reflects the history of the issuing country.

These and other European denominations have been deposed by the euro, dropped from circulation, and dismissed into the history books. They ceased to be legal tender in February 2002. Tons of these coins were recalled and melted, leaving only a few in dresser drawers and the wistful memories of their countrymen. But numismatists who admire and collect historic coins will remember them fondly and continue to preserve them.

### **Euros: the new standard**



The euro system has been adopted by the 12 nations of the European Union identified on the map (facing page). This alliance includes 378 million people, one third more than the U. S. population. EU

members Great Britain, Sweden and Denmark have not converted to the euro yet. Ten other nations are applying for EU membership and may also mint euros in the future. Non-members Iceland, Norway and Switzerland cooperate with the EU monetary system. Euro coins and paper money began use on January 1, 2002. Each of the 12 participating EU member states mint euro coins in eight denominations: the 2 and 1 euro; and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces. Each denomination has a common design on the reverse, but the country's own design on the obverse or "country side." All coins are interchangeable throughout the EU.

### **Greece's Drachma: Dropped!**



The drachma was Europe's oldest currency, dating from 2,650 years ago. The original drachma was a silver coin, the equivalent of a handful of arrows. 19th century drachmas equaled 100 lepta,

and depicted the kings in silver.

Greece is called the Mother of Western Civilization, attaining the peak of its culture in the 5th century BC. Ancient Greek coins are still avidly collected and influence modern coinage. Greece later fell under the Roman Empire, Byzantine Empire, and Ottoman Empire. Greece became a monarchy after the revolution of 1821-27, but the king was overthrown and a republic restored in 1967.

Now gone are the recent Greek 50 lepta, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 drachma coins. In the 20th century republic, the one drachma was changed to copper-nickel with a helmeted Athena, then King Paul (shown) and King Constantine were depicted, and finally the Athens Owl and ships in nickel-brass and bronze. Greece's new one euro coin again features the famous Athens Owl.



## France's Franc: *Au Revoir!*



The French franc succumbed peacefully to the euro despite surviving kingdoms, empires, republics, devaluations, occupations, and provisional governments. Francs were first

introduced in 1360 by Jean the Second (the Good) to celebrate his release from English prison. The French monetary system of one franc equaling 100 centimes began in 1794, after the monarchy was abolished and the First Republic was established. These francs depicted Napoleon in silver, later Napoleon III, then a liberty head. The familiar woman Marianne sewing seeds was used in 1898-1920 and again when the franc was revalued in 1960 until the franc was retired. Also retired were the French 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centime coins, and the 1, 2, 5, and 10 franc pieces.

## The Netherlands Guilder: *Gone!*



The Dutch guilder is descended from a 13th century Florentine coin, the fiorino d'oro. The name guilder is the English form of the gulden or gouden, the old Dutch word for gold. . The Netherlands became a great sea and colonial power in the 16th and 17th centuries. Napoleon ended the Dutch Republic by making his brother King of Holland in 1806. The modern guilder divisible into 100 cents became the monetary unit for the Netherlands in 1815 with the fall of the Napoleonic Empire.

Guilders have depicted the six monarchs from House of Orange-Nassau: Kings Wilhelm I, II, and III; then Queens Juliana, Wilhelmina, and most recently, Beatrix. The final denominations before the euro were the 5, 10, and 25 cent coins, and the 1, 2 1/2, and 5 guilder coins. Queen Beatrix's profile on the last one guilder is repeated on the Netherlands' one euro coin.

## Belgian Francs: *Defunct!*



Belgium has been ruled by the Roman Empire, Carolingian Empire, Duke of Burgundy, Hapsburgs, the Netherlands, and the French republic. The constitutional monarchy of Belgium was established in 1830 under Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Belgian monetary system of one franc equal to 100 centimes was modeled on the French system—with the same silver content as its French



equivalent. Francs have shown the Belgian kings—Leopold, Albert, (also Liberty), Badouin, and most recently Albert II. King Albert's portrait continues on all Belgian euro coins. The euro has displaced recent Belgian coins valued at 25 and 50 centimes; and 1, 5, 20, and 50 francs.

### **Luxembourg Francs: *Extinct!***



The smallest country in the EU is wedged between Belgium, Germany, and France. Founded in 963, Luxembourg was a prominent part of the Holy Roman Empire. It was made a duchy in 1354; and attained autonomy in 1815 as a Grand Duchy in union with — the Netherlands.

The dominance of foreign powers throughout Luxembourg's history means that it generally accepted the currency of the occupier. Dutch coins were used until the country attained monetary sovereignty in 1848. Francs were then adopted. Since 1921 the Luxembourg franc has been tied to its Belgian counterpart, with one franc equal to 100 centimes.

Before conversion, Luxembourg coins included the 25-centime and 1, 5, 20, and 50-franc coins. The final francs depicted Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg. Henri succeeded to leadership in 2000 after his father Grand Duke Jean (pictured) abdicated in favor of Henri.

### **Finland's Markka: *Finished!***



Finland is the only Scandinavian country to adopt the euro. Originally a Grand Duchy under Russia from 1809 to 1917, Finland was able to declare independence after the Bolshevik revolution. Their monetary units date back to the Russian Czars. Introduced in Finland in 1860, the markka replaced the

Swedish and Russian currencies then in circulation. It was seen as an important symbol of Finland's national movement. The basic design of the one-markka coin, carrying the lion rampant from the Finnish coat of arms, remained unchanged for 140 years. Originally the markka was divisible into 100 pennia, but in 1963 100 old markka were revalued as 1 new markka. Because of the markka's value as a national symbol, there has been a lot of nostalgia and some opposition to its replacement by the euro. Recent coins now dispatched by the euro include the 10, 20, and 50 pennia, and the 1 and 5 markka coins.

### **Italy's Lira: *Ciao!***



Italy was the heart of the Roman Empire that issued many coins revered by collectors. Upon the Roman Empire's dissolution, Italy broke into a series of independent states and kingdoms that were unified in 1860-1870 under new King Victor Emmanuel.

The lira is said to date back to Charlemagne around 800 AD, who struck a



silver coin based on the libra (pound). Before the unification of Italy in the 19th century a number of Italian states used lira coins. The modern Italian lira of 100 centesimi was first issued in 1861 with King Victor Emmanuel's head, later Umberto and Victor Emmanuel III. Recent liras show a woman, fruit, a scale, and a cornucopia. It was first struck in silver, then nickel, then stainless steel, and finally aluminum. Due to Italy's rampant inflation, no coins smaller than the lira had been minted since 1943. The final denominations before the euro were the 1 lira and 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 500 lire.

## German Marks: *Kaput!*



The German monetary system based on the mark has been one of Europe's strongest. Perhaps more than any other European currency, the German mark told the story of the country's turbulent past. Coins going by the name of mark had been around since the 9th Century. A standardized mark tied to the value of gold was introduced as the official currency for the German empire proclaimed by Kaiser Wilhelm in 1871.

The old thaler system was replaced by a mark divisible into 100 pfennig. The mark has been called rentenmark, reichmark, and deutschmark, as Germany experienced triumphs and tragedies. The design with the German eagle remained unchanged in copper-nickel from 1950 to 2001. Now dismissed by the euro are coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 pfennig as well as 1, 2, and 5 marks.

## Spain's Peseta: *Adios!*



Spain was the most powerful country in Europe after Ferdinand and Isabella's rule. But their power waned and fell under Napoleon's empire until 1814, when the monarchy was restored. King Alfonso XIII abdicated in 1931 after the Spanish Civil War. Francisco Franco ruled the Second Spanish Republic until his death in 1975, when Juan Carlos I de Borbon y Borbon took the throne.

Scholars still argue about the origin of the peseta. Some think it comes from a Catalan word meaning little piece and was used to denote the sub-division of the peso or real long before it replaced it as the official currency in 1886. One peseta equaled 100 centimos.

The last pesetas portrayed King Juan Carlos. One peseta coins featured Alfonso (shown), Franco (shown), and finally Juan Carlos (shown in two metals). Recent coins now dismissed by the euro include the 50 centimos and the 1, 2, 5, 25, 50, 100, and 200 pesetas.



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### Portuguese Escudos: *Ended!*



After emerging in the 12th century as an independent kingdom, Portugal grew to be an ambitious world explorer. But the tiny Portuguese population could not support the widespread colonies. The kingdom's power declined and was overthrown in 1910.

The path of the escudo has traced Portugal's history as a modern republic. It replaced the Portuguese real after the end of King Manuel's monarchy in 1910. Its value declined alarmingly during the 1910s and 1920s. Starting in 1928 the escudo of 100 centavos was pegged to the UK pound, and later the US dollar, but was devalued further. Until the switch to euros, coins were minted in 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 escudo denominations. Devaluation caused the one escudo to be downgraded from silver to aluminum-bronze, copper-nickel, bronze, and finally nickel-brass. Like Portugal's new euro, the escudo depicted various national seals.

### Ireland's Punt: *Punted!*



The "youngest" denomination displaced by the euro was the Irish punt or pound, established in 1928 when Ireland gained independence from the United Kingdom. Ireland's monetary system was originally based on the British pence/shilling/pound system; then decimalized in 1970 to 100

new pence in a pound or punt. The one punt coin first circulated in 1990, with the word PUNT and an Irish red deer. The word punt was introduced by dealers in the London foreign exchange market to distinguish it from the English pound.

A traditional Irish harp appeared on every Irish coin minted. Before the euro, these were the half penny, penny, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pence, and the punt. The same harp is also on the obverse of all their euro denominations.



## Austrian Shillings: *Auf Wiedersehen!*



Austria was the seat of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire until it was dissolved after World War I. After the war, hyperinflation made the Austrian corona worthless. (Yet the Maria Theresa taler was struck for over two centuries after her death in 1780.) The shilling equal to 100 gro-schen was introduced in 1924 to replace the

corona. It was replaced during Austria's World War II occupation by the German reichmark, but reinstated in 1945. Since 1959 the 1 shilling depicted Austria's beloved edelweiss. Now-deposed denominations included the 2, 5, 10, and 50 groschen; and 1, 2, 10, 20, and 50 shilling pieces.

## Other Denominations Affected

Though they are not members of the EU, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City also mint euro coins featuring a national side. These are not expected to end up in general circulation, but rather are more of interest to coin collectors. The coins from Monaco replace the Monaco francs that were tied to French currency. Both San Marino and Vatican City euros replace their lira coins that were based on the Italian lira.

So the euro has deposed 15 historic denominations. They will no longer circulate, except in the memories of their countrymen and in the coin collections of numismatists. Have you saved some specimens for your collection?

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### Sources

- Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler, Standard Catalog of World Coins. Iola, Wisconsin: Krause Publications. Updated yearly.
- Defunct European Currencies (website) by the Guardian Newspapers Limited, at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/gallery/image/0,8543,-10904318432,00.html>
- Euro Banknotes and Coins (website) by the European Central Bank, at <http://www.euro.ecb.int/en/section/euro0/coins.html>
- Euro coins (website) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, at [http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euro\\_coins](http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euro_coins)
- Spent Currencies (website) by British Broadcasting Company, at [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/in\\_depth/business/2001/euro\\_cash/spent\\_currencies/b\\_franc.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/in_depth/business/2001/euro_cash/spent_currencies/b_franc.stm)

*About the Author:* Jim was born in Texas but has happily settled in California. He recently retired as a software manager and project management instructor. He is a long-time member of the San Diego Numismatic Society and of CSNA, and is proud of his 50-year ANA membership medal! He was bitten by the collecting bug when his grandfather gave him some early US coins. He has exhibited coins, tokens, and paper money at the local, state, and national levels and has published in *The Numismatist*.

# Five Cent Update

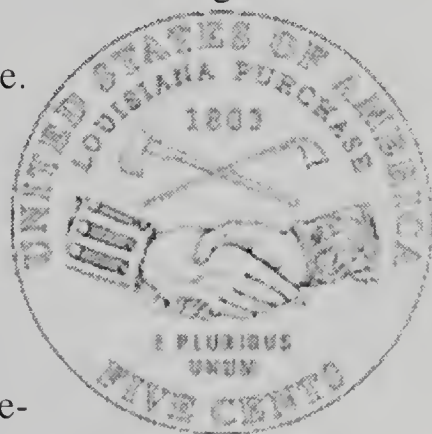


As an update to the story we ran in our spring issue, not only did the President sign the *American 5-Cent Coin Design Continuity Act of 2003* into law, but the two reverse designs have been finalized and completed according to a November 7 press release from the US Mint.

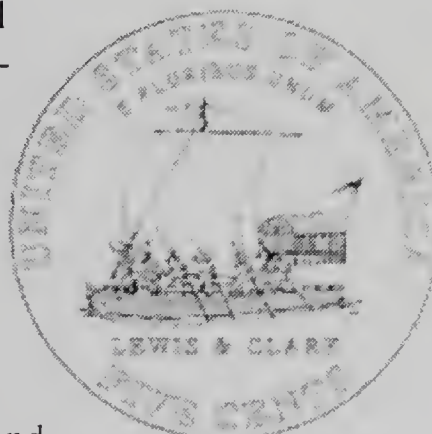
While the law gave the Secretary of the Treasury the option of revising the obverse image of Jefferson, that side of the coin will not be

touched. Too bad, seems like a missed opportunity. However, starting in the spring of 2004, the reverse will be changed to show the *Louisiana Purchase / Peace Medal* reverse pictured here.

Patterned after the original Indian Peace medal commissioned for Lewis and Clark's expedition, the design, by United States Mint sculptor/engraver Norman E. Nemeth, features two hands clasped in friendship - one with a military uniform cuff, symbolizing the American government, and the other with a silver band adorned with beads and a stylized American eagle, representing the Native American community with whom the United States sought good relations.



Then, beginning in the fall of 2004, the reverse will again be changed to the *Keelboat* design showing an angled, side-view of the keelboat with full sail that transported members of the expedition and their supplies through the rivers of the Louisiana Territory in search of a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean. Built to the specifications of Captain Lewis, the 55-foot keelboat could be sailed, rowed, poled like a raft, or towed from the riverbank. The design, by United States Mint sculptor/engraver Al Maletsky, shows Captains Lewis and Clark in full uniform in the bow of the keelboat.



Plain old boring Monticello will return to the reverse of the nickel in 2006. My understanding from a report I heard on the radio is that the great state of Virginia has pushed strongly for a return to the classic Jefferson nickel reverse because of the wonderful advertising it represents to them. Sigh.



# The Lusitania Med

*By Greg Burns*





# and its Varieties

*This article is an excerpt from the book of the same name due out in mid-2004. A presentation on this topic is also scheduled for the California Exonumist Society (CES) educational symposium to be held at CSNA's 114th Convention in San Jose in January, 2004.*

"Torpedoes coming on the star-board side!" shouted British Seaman Leslie Morton.

It was 2:08 p.m., the afternoon of Friday, May 7, 1915, and the Cunard liner Lusitania was on a course well suited to the firing needs of the German U-boat, U-20. The German captain recorded in his logbook: "Clean bow shot from 700 meters range (G torpedo three meters depth adjustment) cutting angle 90 degrees. Estimated speed 22 sea miles."

The torpedo hit the steel skin of the Lusitania at thirty-seven feet per second, ten feet below the waterline, and the power of its explosive charge blasted deep within the bowels of the ship rocking the 32,000 ton vessel. Almost immediately, a second explosion from the volatile coal dust in a depleted bunker dealt the Lusitania another raucous explosion, seemingly equal to the first, but which proved to be the fatal blow.

The Lusitania carried a variety of cargo that day. Some minor munitions for the British war effort against the Germans, automobile parts, cotton goods, and the precious lives of 1,958 individuals: men, women, children, infants.

In the next 18 minutes pandemonium and chaos reigned. Flustered with





an inexperienced crew, and bewildered by the unexpectedly severe reactions of the wounded liner to the damage, the Captain of the Lusitania tried vainly to head for the shore, 13 miles away, so that he could perhaps beach the vessel and save the lives of his crew and passengers. At the end of 18 minutes the only sounds remaining of the conflagration and confusion were the whimpering sounds of the dying and the choked thrashing of the drowning. The great ship had disappeared beneath the surface to its final resting place some 300 feet below the frothing surface, deep down in the cold and dark resting on the ocean floor. Above, crates, deck chairs, flotsam, and bodies, both those quiet in death as well as those struggling yet to live, crowded the surface and continued a slow spreading circle of death and destruction. Only a few were lucky enough to make it on to one of the launched life boats. Those who ended up in the water and survived were fewer still. The final tally of the dead would total 1,201 souls, up to that time the greatest sea tragedy ever, and one that would turn what sympathy the German nation enjoyed among neutral lands into universal condemnation.

## Karl Goetz

This German medalist and sculptor was best known for his satirical medals created during and shortly after the conclusion of World War I. Born in Augsburg, Germany, he studied art in that city under master Johannes Dominal and continued his education and training in Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin, and Düsseldorf until 1897. After spending the subsequent two years in the Netherlands, and after that Paris for five years, he finally settled in Munich where he spent the rest of his life. Karl Goetz was a busy

man, enjoying active membership in the Munich's Artist Society, The Numismatic Society, The Ancient Club of Munich, and the Artisan Society for Numismatics in Vienna. Karl Goetz also extended his sculpting and medalist abilities in the creation of pattern coins for the German Empire and the Weimar Republic.

By the later 1940s, Goetz struggled to continue working as he dealt with increasing paralysis in his right hand caused by a stroke. By the time of his death at the age of seventy-five his entire right side was paralyzed.

Writer Gunter W. Kienast (*The Medals of Karl Goetz* [1967, reprinted 1980], and later *Goetz II: a supplement to The Medals of Karl Goetz* [1986]) chronicled some 784 different medallic works of Karl Goetz, including 175 with satirical themes. Many of the non-satirical medals were created as commemoratives of significant events in his personal life or the lives of his friends and acquaintances, or to commemorate the birth or life of a famous personage.

Goetz received many awards and



*Karl Goetz' profile on a medal of his own creation.*





recognitions during his lifetime, including the Silver State Medal at Nuremberg (1906), the State Medal at Gent (1913), and posthumously, the Silver State Medal of the World Exposition in Madrid in 1951.

## The Lusitania

The keel for the great ship was laid in May, 1905 in Clydebank, Glasgow. A bit over twelve months later it was completed and launched on June 7, 1906.

Lusitania was 785 feet long and 88 feet wide with a displacement of 31,550 tons. The great ship was driven by four steam turbines generating what at that time was an impressive total of 68,000 horsepower capable of speeding this greyhound of the seas to over 26 knots. In 1907 the Lusitania retook the coveted *Blue Ribaud* (Blue Ribbon), the trophy held by the fastest ship in the Atlantic, and flaunted by the Germans for the previous decade. For the next eight years the Lusitania undertook regular and profitable service ferrying passengers and freight across the Atlantic.

## The Great War Begins

In 1914 Europe was a powder keg of ambitious nobility, nationalistic hostility, mixed alliances and escalating crises. The flash point was realized on June 28, when a Serbian nationalist assassinated the Austria-Hungarian noble, Archduke Francis Ferdinand.


A month later Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, followed a day later by Russia's mobilization in support of Serbia which immediately pulled France into the conflict. The German response was to attack France by going through neutral Belgium, and act which prompted England's entrance into the fray. The fragile peace enjoyed in Europe collapsed like a house of cards. The Great War had begun.

# THE SCRAP OF PAPER

## Prussia's Perfidy—Britain's Bond.

The Treaty of 1839 (which the German Chancellor tore up, remarking that it was only "a scrap of paper") said:

"BELGIUM . . . SHALL FORM AN INDEPENDENT AND PERPETUALLY NEUTRAL STATE. IT SHALL BE BOUND TO OBSERVE SUCH NEUTRALITY TOWARDS ALL OTHER STATES."



These are the Signatories of the Treaty which guaranteed Belgian Independence and Neutrality:

Great Britain	- Palmerston
Belgium	- Sybrain Van De Weyer
Austria	- Schott
France	- H. Sebastiani
Germany	- Bismarck
Russia	- Pozzo Di Borgo

Germany has trampled on the Treaty she signed.

CAN BRITONS STAND BY WHILE GERMANY CRUSHES AN INNOCENT PEOPLE?

# ENLIST TO-DAY

*A British poster shows the treaty guaranteeing Belgian sovereignty that was casually dismissed by the attacking Germans as a "scrap of paper".*



## Naval Chess Moves

The ground war, which the Germans had confidently predicted would last days or at most weeks, slowly devolved into stalemated trench warfare with huge numbers of casualties. For the next three years neither side advanced more than a few miles either side of the established line of trenches that would become known as The Western Front.

One of Britain's strategies was to play on her navy's strength and impose a blockade of the North Sea, thereby starving Germany of food imports and materials and leaving no way to export German goods. The Germans complained to the world of what was actually an illegal blockade by the British, but to no effect.

The German response to the British blockade was to declare a naval war zone around the British isles, and to develop the use of the submarine as an offensive weapon. The submarine had not been extensively used before this,

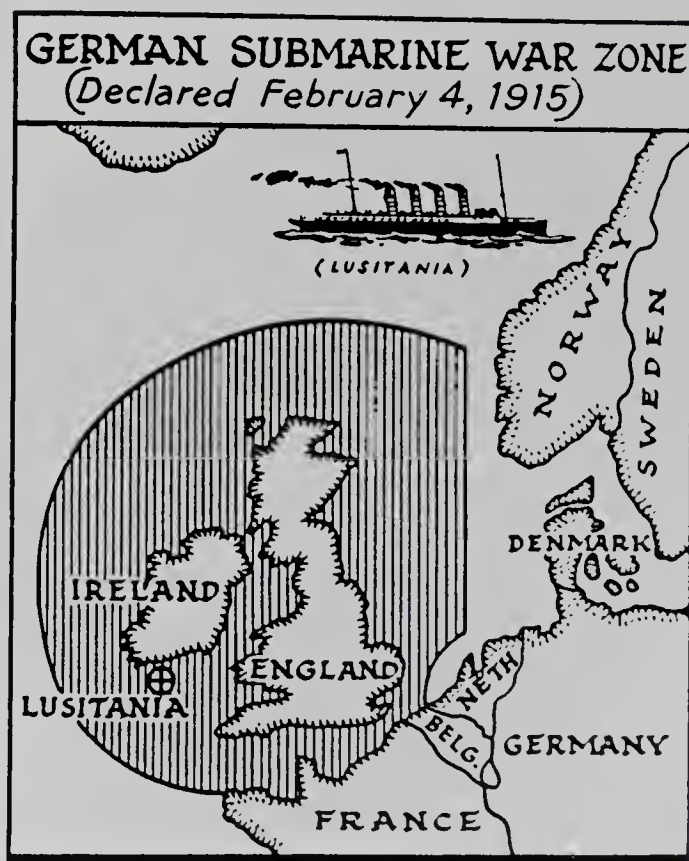
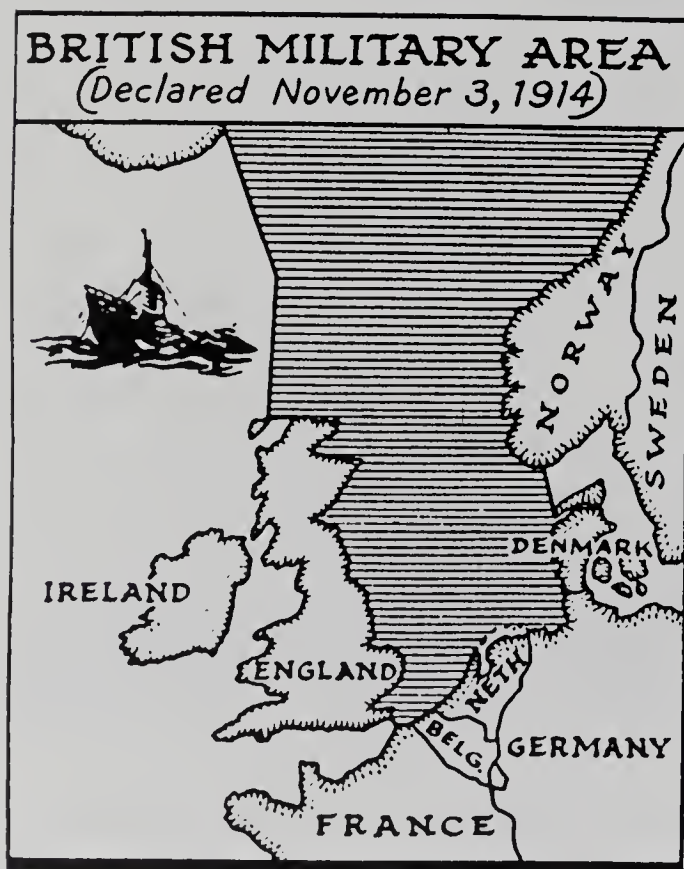


and it played havoc with what were considered the established rules of war.

The infamy of submarine warfare reached an early pinnacle with the sinking of the *Lusitania* along with 1,201 passengers and crew. The allies howled about the murderous callousness of the act, and the Germans responded with a growl of defensive righteous anger of their own. And one of those German citizens was Karl Goetz.

## The First Goetz Medal

Karl Goetz must have been stewing in heated indignation as he sat sipping



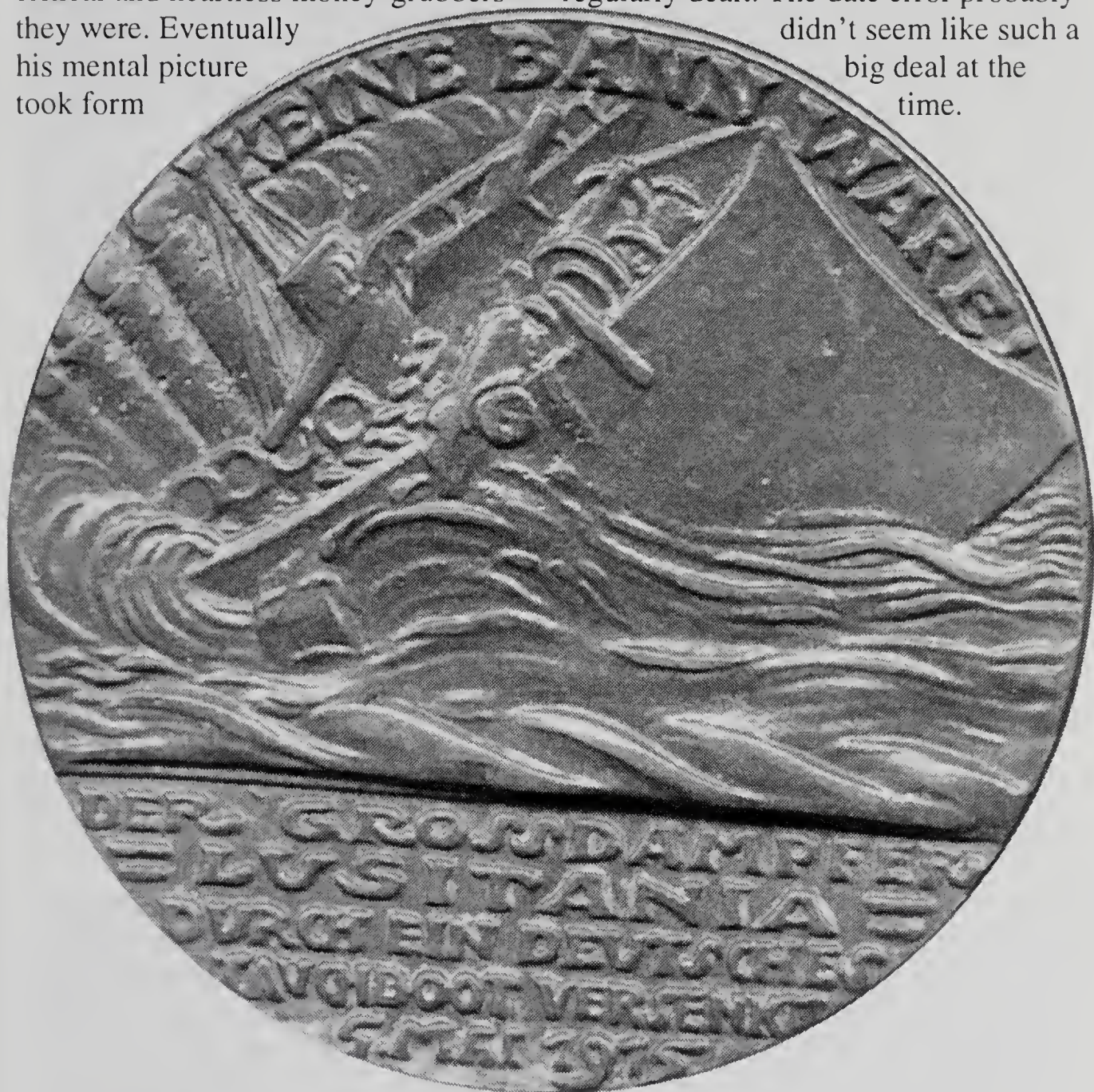
The Two Blockaded Zones



his coffee and reading his morning paper. The impertinent British had the arrogance to put innocent lives on board what he understood to be a military transport, with their hope that the barrier of guiltless souls would prevent the German navy from sinking the ship with its cargo of munitions destined for the deaths of noble Germans fighting for the *Vaterland*. Imagine Goetz as he repeats the parade of righteous anger over and over in his mind. An image forms of a medal, another satirical spear with which to jab the inflated British ego and to expose them for the hypocritical and heartless money-grubbers they were. Eventually his mental picture took form

within his hands. Busy in his workshop he carefully sculpted the piece.

Unfortunately for Karl Goetz and the German propaganda machinery, he put the wrong date of sinking on the medal, an error he later attributed to an error in the newspaper account he had read. By mistake, instead of the correct date of May 7, Karl put on his medal the date of May 5, a full two days before the actual sinking. Without realizing his error Karl began to make copies of the satirical medal and to sell them on the streets of Munich and to the select numismatic dealers with whom he regularly dealt. The date error probably didn't seem like such a big deal at the time.



*First Goetz Medal, Obverse: Across top—"No Contraband". Below exergue "The liner Lusitania sunk by a German submarine 5 May 1915".*



*First Goetz Medal, Reverse: Across top—"Business above all". Below is a skeleton representing death selling tickets to passengers from the Cunard ticket booth. At left is a man reading a newspaper warning of the submarine danger and the figure of the German ambassador raising a warning finger of discouragement.*



### **The British Copy**

The British quickly recognized and seized the propaganda windfall Goetz' medal provided. They raced to produce their own copies of Goetz' medal and accompanied it with a propaganda pamphlet which strongly and slantedly denounced the Germans, and accused them of premeditated wholesale murder. The British copies are of a poorer quality and were produced in iron by die casting. The British copies can be distinguished by their poor looks alone,

and also by their anglicized spelling of the German "Mai" as "May", though not all of them are so made.

### **The Second Goetz Medal**

Seeing the world's abhorrent response to the tragedy, and finding the British joyfully compounding this reaction with their inflammatory copy of the medal along with its literature, Karl Goetz set about to correct his mistake by producing a second version of the medal with the proper date of "7 Mai."





*Above left: the British copy with the telltale spelling of “May”.*

*Above right: Karl Goetz’ second medal with the corrected date of “7 Mai”.*

*Below right: the Sandstrom and Mahood copy produced in the United States.*

## The Pennsylvania Copy

The British weren’t the only ones with strong feelings regarding the German ethics involved with the tragedy. Among a hoard of others were two men in the United States, Gustav Sandstrom and Clarence Mahood of Warren County, Pennsylvania.

Sandstrom and Mahood created their own copy of the medal and sold it along with their own version of the box and propaganda leaflet similar to the British. With several obvious differences in appearance, they sold along with the box and leaflet for fifty cents apiece, three for a dollar, or a dozen for three dollars.

Today these pieces are fairly scarce and command a nice premium among knowledgeable collectors over the common British copies. The Sandstrom and Mahood pieces are easily distinguished by the style of lettering and die engraving, and most obviously by the rather goofy grinning pumpkin head of a skeleton.





## Other Copies

In the 1970's, Guido Goetz, Karl's son and heir to his medals cabinet, authorized a Japanese firm to produce reproductions of many of Karl Goetz' more popular medals, among them the Lusitania medal. Fortunately, these authorized reproductions are distinguishable in a number of ways, most noticeable with a visible difference in quality as they are actually more finely finished than even Karl's genuine pieces. Cheaply offered in the past, the Japanese copies are, like the Sandstrom and Mahood copies, fairly scarce and command a premium.

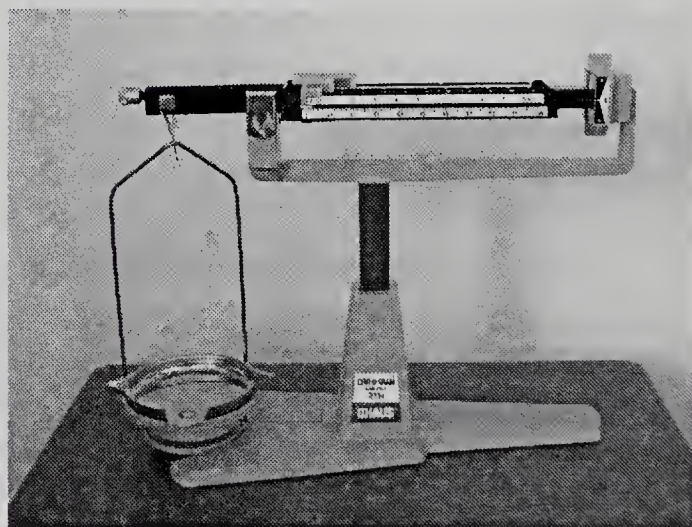
In addition, there are currently at least two sources that dabble in producing and marketing copies of the medal. They also have distinguishing characteristics that set them apart from the other varieties.

Finally, because of the medal's popularity it has been frequently counterfeited. These are usually cheaply done copies that appear to have been produced perhaps in a high school metals class or a similar lark. Sometimes appearing in lead, other times in pewter or other alloys, most of these are extremely crude and instantly recognizable as cheap imitations.

## Attribution

The techniques used to tell apart the different varieties of the medal include visual appearance and casting quality, magnetic properties, edge marking, presence and type of patination, weight, specific gravity (alloy density), lettering distance from the edge, presence of German umlauts (the little dots over certain alphabetic characters such as in "geschäft über"), and a few others. Aside from visible characteristics, specific gravity determinations are the most reliable means of attribution.

*The quality of finish and beautiful patination are the hallmarks of the Japanese copy of the Lusitania medal.*



*An Ohaus Cent-O-Gram balance scale used to weigh and make specific gravity determinations of the medal's alloy.*



## Related Ephemera

The British and Pennsylvania copies both come with their respective boxes, and there are several varieties of the propaganda pamphlets for each.

The British pamphlet is very scarce in the French and Spanish language versions, and at least the English language version comes both with and without the legend at the top that states, "Do not destroy this...When you have read it carefully through kindly pass it on to a friend."

The Sandstrom and Mahood pamphlets and boxes are just plain scarce, regardless of variety. There are several varieties of their pamphlet in various colors, layout and wording. And interestingly, considering the rather obvious knock-off of the British medal and ephemera, the Warren County producers had the brass to claim a copyright on their material. Talk about American ingenuity!



Please do not destroy this

When you have read it carefully through kindly pass it on to a friend.

A

## German Naval Victory

"Wah! Wah!" riefen wir begeistert, als wir das Geruch unserer  
Kaiserliche Volkszeitung, 10th May, 1915

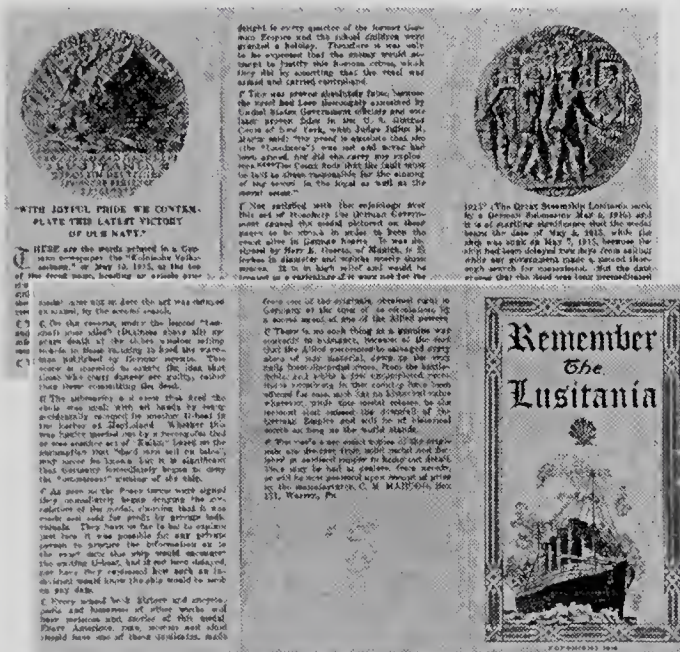


This medal has been struck in Germany with the object of keeping alive in German hearts the recollection of the glorious achievement of the German Navy in deliberately destroying an unarmed passenger ship, together with 1,198 non-combatants, men, women and children.

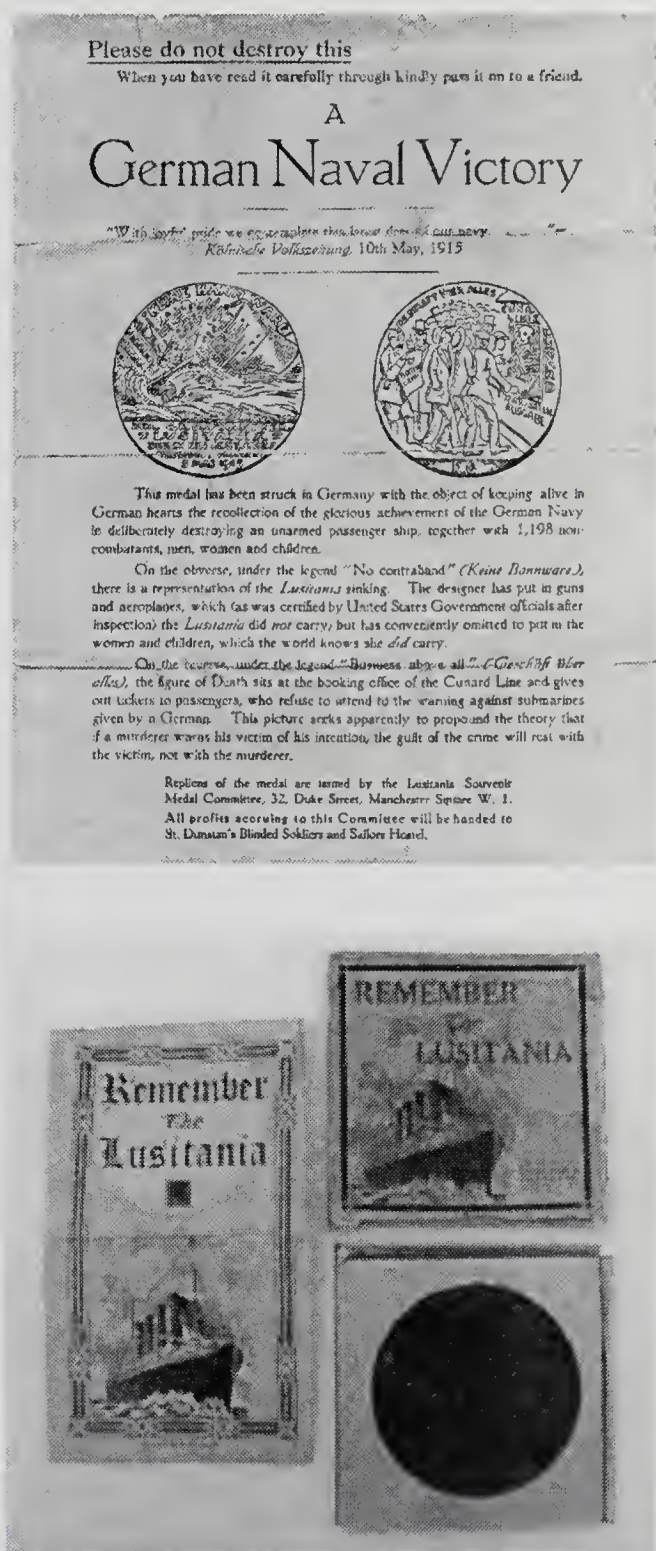
On the obverse, under the legend "No contraband" (Keine Kontrabande), there is a representation of the *Lusitania* sinking. The designer has put in guns and aeroplanes, which (as was certified by United States Government officials after inspection) the *Lusitania* did not carry, but has conveniently omitted to put in the women and children, which the world knows she did carry.

On the reverse, under the legend "Business above all" (Geschäft über alles), the figure of Death sits at the booking office of the Cunard Line and gives out tickets to passengers, who refuse to attend to the warning against submarines given by a German. This picture seeks apparently to propound the theory that if a murderer warns his victim of his intention, the guilt of the crime will rest with the victim, not with the murderer.

Replicas of the medal are issued by the Lusitania Souvenir Medal Committee, 32, Duke Street, Manchester Square W. 1. All profits according to this Committee will be handed to St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Board.



Above: the Sandstrom and Mahood propaganda pamphlet.  
Right:  
Top—the British keepsake box.  
Middle—the British pamphlet.  
Bottom—the Sandstrom and Mahood box and a different variety of pamphlet.





## Other Propaganda

There are many other related collectables. Lusitania postcards are very popular, and especially scarce are those that show Karl Goetz' medal. There are also stamps (memorial stamps with no postal value, also known simply as "Cinderellas") with images of the ship and other propaganda. There were many propaganda posters and cartoons as well, though none that I've seen that included an image of the medal.

## Further Resources

There are a number of quality resources available for researching the people and times surrounding the event of the sinking of the Lusitania, as well as resources specifically focused on the medal itself.

Of prime interest are the two books by Gunter Kienast, *The Medals of Karl Goetz* (1967), and *Goetz II: A Supplement to The Medals of Karl Goetz* (1986). Mr. Kienast has done a wonder-



*'Here's money for your Americans. I may drown some more.'*





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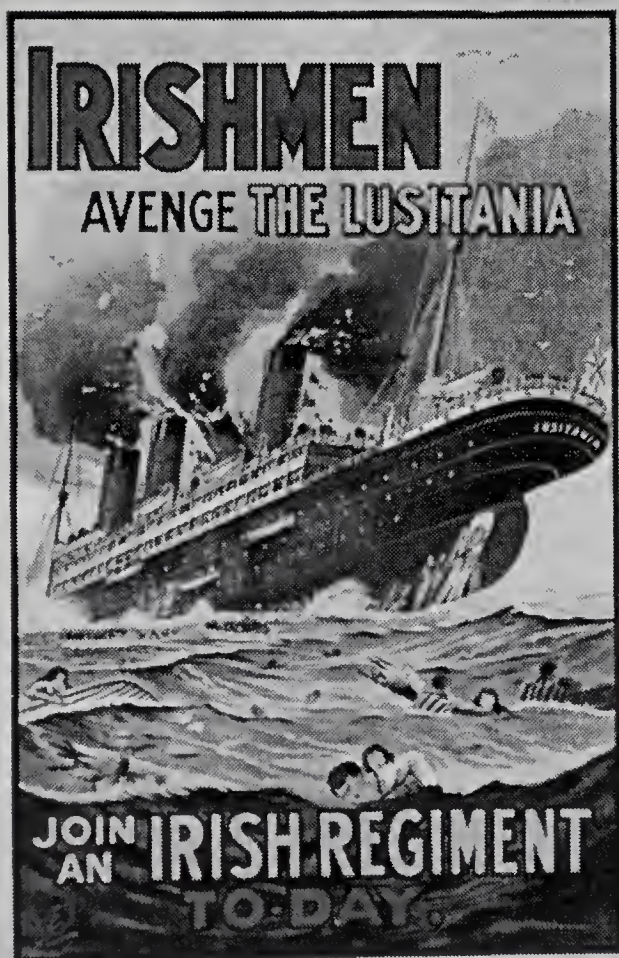
ful job describing and picturing the hundreds of medals made by Goetz, as well as preserving some critical history regarding the man himself and his family.

In the 1970's a British writer, Colin Simpson, wrote a sensationalized account of the sinking and popularized a culpable view of the British involvement with the sinking. *The Lusitania* proved to be a popular work and it's release was heralded in *Reader's Digest*, *Life*, and many other literary sources.

Later, in that same decade, the

writers Thomas Bailey and Paul Ryan published, *The Lusitania Disaster*, an attempt to refute much of Colin Simpson's allegations.

Each of these books offer fascinating insights into the people and events surrounding this historic tragedy. Of special interest is a book written in the days and weeks after the event by the Boston bookseller, Charles Lauriat, Jr., *The Lusitania's Last Voyage*. Mr. Lauriat gives a credible first-hand account and should be considered required reading. All of these books are easily available on eBay, Amazon.com,





or other on-line book sellers.

Of course I'd be neglectful if I didn't pass along two of the most important resources you should consider.

First is the website I currently run at [www.LusitaniaMedal.com](http://www.LusitaniaMedal.com). You'll find some additional material there not covered in this article and I'll soon be putting up a copy of the PowerPoint presentation I'll be presenting in San Jose in January. Visit the site and take a peek.

Finally, the most important resource you can acquire is a copy of the book I'm in the process of completing, *The Lusitania Medal and its Varieties*. Included in the book is a tremendous amount of material that didn't make it into this article simply because of the limited space here. Among other things I'll cover some of the people involved, like Captain Turner of the Lusitania and Kapitanleutnant Schwieger of the U-20. There will be extensive descriptions of

the different varieties of the medal by alloy, and information on the scarcity and values for each along with a numbering system accompanied by photos of the different pieces. I'll also provide a guide to taking specific gravity determinations of alloys (an excellent investigative tool). There will be additional scoop on our entrepreneurial friends Sandstrom and Mahood. And finally, a helpful index and descriptive bibliography will help guide those who wish to delve deeper into the subject of the Lusitania. I've given a great deal of thought to the matter and decided you really need to purchase this book. If you'd like for me to keep you up to date on its pending publication just drop me an email at [gurns@adelphia.net](mailto:gurns@adelphia.net). A postcard will also work if you mail it to me at P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740.





# *Directory of Member Clubs*

Please review your club's information. Changes may be sent by a club officer via mail to the editor at P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740, or by email to: gburns@adelphia.net.

**Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles (ACCLA)**—Meets 2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m., Balboa Mission Town Hall shopping center (between barber shop & beauty supply), 16916 San Fernando Mission Blvd., Granada Hills; Mailing Address: Ralph Marx, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

**Bay Cities Coin Club (BCCC)**—Meets 2nd Saturday, 1:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, 17th Street and Montana Ave., Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

**California Exonumist Society (CES)**—Meets quarterly at Golden State Coin Show, CSNA Conventions and at an all-day show in June or July; Mailing Address: Kay Edgerton Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.

**California State Numismatic Association (CSNA)**—Meets twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; Mailing Address: Dennis Halladay, 20567 Nathan Dr., Riverside, CA 92508.

**Covina Coin Club (CCC)**—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., American Legion Post 888, 1436 N. Hollenback Ave.; Mailing Address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722.

**Culver City Coin Club (CCCC)**—Meets 2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Urupan Room, Culver and Overland, Culver City; Mailing Address: Steve Demmer, P.O. Box 813, Culver City, CA 90232.

**Downey Numismatists**—Meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; Mailing Address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241.

**Full Step Nickel Club (FSNC)**—Call for local meeting dates and locations; (818) 841-2959; Mailing Address: Darrell Crane, President, P.O. Box 10909, Burbank, CA 91510.

**Fontana United Numismatists (FUN)**—Meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., First Presbyterian Church, 9260 Mango Ave. (& Randall), Fontana; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92334.

**Glendale Coin Club (GCC)**—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; Mailing Address: Greg Burns, 327 Delaware Road, Burbank, CA 91504; email: gburns@adelphia.net.net

**Greater Orange County Coin Club (GOCCC)**—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, Fairview Room, 1845 Park, Costa Mesa; Mailing Address: Gary Beedon, P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647; email: Beedon@earthlink.net.

**Heartland Coin Club (HCC)**—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Recreation Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; Mailing Address: Dorothy Baber, 611 Oakwood Way, El Cajon, CA 91945; email: Dotba-ber@aol.com



**Hemet Numismatists (HN)**—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 51, Homeland, CA 92548.

**Israel Numismatic Society/Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles (INS/ICCLA)**—Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westside Jewish Community Center—Founders Room, 5870 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: 6266 Drexel Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90048.

**Leisure World Coin Club (LWCC)**—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mailing Address: Austin Overholtz, 1331 Pelham Road, #67A, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

**Long Beach Coin Club (LBCC)**—Meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Milikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

**Northern California Numismatic Association (NCNA)**—Meets in annual convention each July, presently in Concord, CA, Mailing Address: Michael Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

**Northop-Grumman Coin Club (NGCC—formerly Litton CC)**—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Avenue, Building 30, APD Engineering Conference Room, Woodland Hills; Mailing Address: Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365; email: wlwegner@msn.com

**Oceanside/Carlsbad Coin Club**—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Oceanside Elks Lodge, 444 Country Club Lane, Oceanside; Mailing Address: Bill Eblen, 1772 Caliban Drive, Encinitas, CA 92024.

**Sacramento Valley Coin Club (SVCC)**—Meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., North Highlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816.

**San Bernardino County Coin Club (SBCCC)**—Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. (except November which is 1st Thursday), San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (1-10 & California Street to Museum), 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2745, San Bernardino, CA 92406.

**San Diego Numismatic Society (SDNS)**—Meets 1st Tuesday, 6:30 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; Mailing address: Hunt, 1183 Niles Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91911-3720.

**Santa Ana Coin Club (SACC)**—Meeting time currently not available (pending new location): Mailing Address: Santa Ana CC, P.O. Box 1404, Santa Ana, CA 92702

**Santa Barbara Coin Club (SBCC)**—Meets 4th Monday of even months (except December), 7:30 p.m., Page Youth Center, 4540 Hollister Avenue, Room 5, Santa Barbara; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6205, Santa Barbara, CA 93160.

**Society of International Numismatists (SIN)**—Meets 2nd Saturday, 1:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, 17th Street and Montana Ave., Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.



**Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors (SLCC)**—Meets as available; Mailing Address: Dr. Sol Taylor, 13515 Magnolia Blvd., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423.

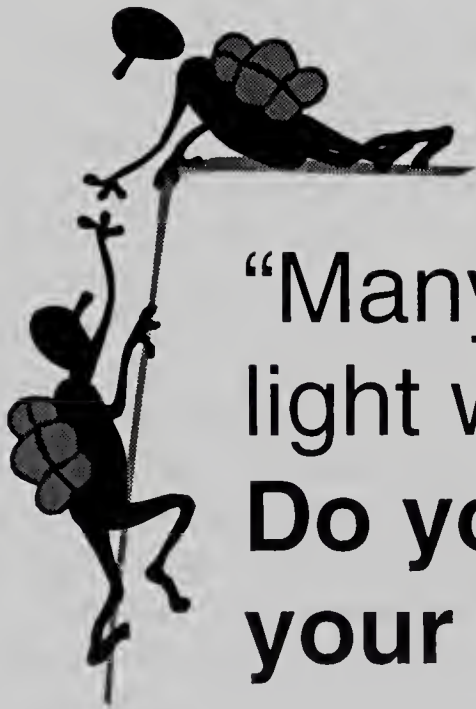
**Tustin Coin Club (TCC)**—Meeting time currently not available (pending new location); Mailing Address: Bob Smythe, 22441 Forest Hill, Lake Forest, CA 92630-3219.

**Upland Coin Club (UCC)**—Meets 3rd Saturday, 7:30 p.m., Magnolia Recreation Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1306, Garden Grove, CA 92842-1306.

**Verdugo Hills Coin Club (VHCC)**—Meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043.

**West Valley Coin Club (WVCC)**—Meets 4th Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Van Nuys Sherman Oaks Senior Citizen Center, 5040 Van Nuys Blvd., Sherman Oaks; Mailing Address: Walter Ostromecki, P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.

**Whittier Coin Club (WCC)**—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., Casa Whittier Retirement Home, (number?) Jordan Ave., Whittier; Mailing Address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631.



“Many hands make  
light work”...

**Do you volunteer at  
your club?**



# Through Indian Eyes

by Virginia Hall



*Obverse legend (above): Sovereign Nation of the Havasupai Tribe*

*Reverse legend (to right): Land of the Blue Green Waters—Pesasita*



The Sovereign Nation of the Havasupai Tribe—one of America's smallest Indian tribes inhabiting a virtual Shangri La of the West was the first to be honored on a series of medals which paid tribute to every important American Indian nation.

Each medal in the series was accompanied by a book, picturing in full color and explaining all aspects of the tribe's past, present and future, presented for the first time from the Indian's point of view.

Subjects of the medals, which were struck by the Franklin Mint, reflect the culture and environment of the tribes. In the case of the Havasupai (blue green water people) who inhabit Havasu canyon, 2,400 feet below the south rim of the Grand Canyon, the beautiful Havasu falls and towering Wigleeva rocks, integral parts of their remote environment

was featured.

A legend on the 39 millimeter. Proof quality medal, identifies it as ".999 FINE PESASITA," the Havasupai word for "piece of silver." The issue of this medal was limited to 10,000 pieces, according to the consultant for the series, John Griffin of Phoenix, Arizona.

The Havasupai are believed to have made their perilous descent to the canyon floor nine centuries or more ago, along a series of switchback trails down the canyon's edge that narrows to as little as three or four feet in some places. Until the advent of the helicopter, this method provided the only access to the remote valley, and is the main source for 15,000 tourists each year, who make the perilous descent from outside Peach Springs, Arizona, astride sure-footed Havasupai horses.



Griffin emphasized that the medal issue and the book have been fully sanctioned by the Havasupai tribal council, and that a percentage of the proceeds from the medal sales was supplementing practically the only other source of tribal income: tourist transportation.

The series was made available to all collectors, on a non-subscription, first come-first served-basis. While Havasupai medal purchasers will not be obliged to purchase future issues in the series, they will be informed as each new issue is produced.

The native tongue of the Havasupai Indians is one dialect of the Yuman language family. Like other North American Indian languages, the Yuman tongues were unwritten. Thus, historical records of these Indians appear first in accounts written by Europeans. These accounts written by Europeans neither complete nor represent the native views of the world and the course of historical events.

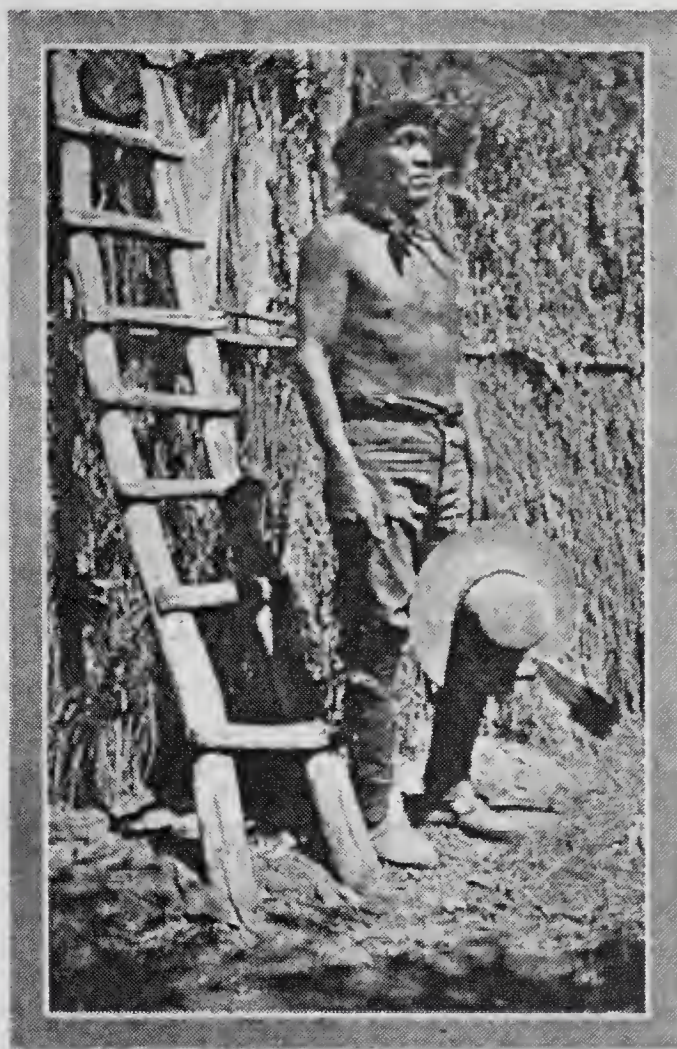
When other Indian bands were forced to trudge down their "Trail of Tears" to the Colorado Indian Reservation in 1874, the Havasupais remained undisturbed in their aboriginal territory.

The Havasupai Indians live perched on the brink of environmental and population disaster. Private individuals have begun to take direct action to improve the Havasupai social environment. Martin Goodfriend, a retired jeweler from Santa Monica, California who became interested in these Indians raised \$5,000 in his city to match federal funds for building a Community Center at the Cataract Canyon village. The Havasupais supplied the labor to erect the building, and Santa Monica donated books for a library.

During the last decade, the federal "war on poverty" reached even the Ha-

vasupais. Surplus food now reaches Havasupai families on Arizona state welfare, combating somewhat high prices of foodstuffs packed down the trail. The Bureau of Indian Affairs self-help housing program has aided completion of new ranch style homes with more under construction. Water pipes distributing drinking water to families and a privy has been built at each dwelling. The mail comes and goes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Among the tribes which have given their sanction for medals are the Navajo, Apache, Paiute, Klamath, Mojabe, Papago, Pima and Hopi. The medal for each of the tribes was accompanied professionally written, beautifully illustrated book.



MAN-KA-CHA-WA—Havasupai Chief.

— *Note: for further reading on the Havasupai tribe visit their website at: [www.HavasupaiTribe.com](http://www.HavasupaiTribe.com).*



# Going's On

by Greg Burns

Ah, there's been a lot of activity on your behalf. The board meeting held on November 16th is now past and there's plenty of interest on the horizon. Let's go over some of the high points.

First, Harold Donald, the husband of Leonora Donald (our Historian) passed away about a week or so prior to the meeting.

Our Corresponding Secretary, Walt Ostromecki, was away on school business and so wasn't at the meeting, but sent a report through Phil Iversen that we enjoy:

111 Regular Members  
319 Sustaining Members  
15 Life Members  
33 Club Members  
475 Total Membership

Of course, in my book that adds up to 478 members, but maybe my hearing was a little off. Either that or my note-taking.

Our Recording Secretary, Albertus Hoogeveen, reported that he had mailed out the minutes from the last meeting (and he had). We were all pretty pleased about that.

The Treasurer's Report from Kay Lenker showed that we had more than enough money to buy me that Jaguar I mentioned before, but sadly again, no one moved to pursue this course of action. Regrettable. Of course, saving the Jaguar money meant that we still have a little over \$50,000 in the bank. Pretty good if you ask me.

Our Historian Leonora Donald was not present, but in anticipation of the

passing of the torch next year to the next Historian, Thelma Katzman, Phil Iversen reported that he had picked up much of what Leonora had in storage to pass along to Thelma. There's boxes of stuff, six or seven photo albums, a reported archive of medals, and other items. Good luck, Thelma.

It was also mentioned in passing that next year would be our 50th anniversary and that perhaps a committee should be formed to promote this in some way. Sounds good to me. How would you like to help out with this?

Kay Lenker made an ANA report. She reported that ANA headquarters underwent some recent personnel changes (something like six or seven people laid off). The big news is the Dwight Manley Library and the upcoming Portland, Oregon convention. A little too far for me, but you can count me in when it comes to San Jose in 2005.

Joyce Kuntz spoke about our upcoming awards activity and relayed her plans of convening a meeting at her home to work through the tangle of nominations, voting, etc. Joyce sure does a lot of work for our association. Lucky us. See the request for nominations elsewhere in this issue. They're due soon, so act quickly please.

For our Awards Recognition Event, Don Foster said that we'd be having the program at Frank & Dean's just as we did last year. Good, I liked their food, the service was great, and the facility warm and intimate. You should make



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your reservations soon.

Lee Kuntz said that as CSNA Representative there was nothing special to report.

As far as our Gold Benefit Drawing for the 2004 Golden State Coin Show, the board heartily approved a \$2000 budget for Roy Iwata to utilize. He did a great job at the 2003 GSCS and we're looking for more of the same at next year's event.

Kay Lenker reported that the GSCS balance sheet came in pretty close to estimates, and she passed out a copy of the final numbers. We'll be doing the GSCS on August 28 and 29th in 2004, so mark your calendars now before you forget.

Tom Fitzgerald stunned the gathering with his announcement as Grievance Chair that he was working on five grievances in accordance with the Policies and Procedures. Wow. Didn't know there was that much hub-bub going on, but I suppose that at some point, likely after the issues are resolved and decided, we'll get a chance to hear what they were all about.

Harold Katzman was not present to report on Medals & Bars, but it doesn't seem like a lot of people are clamoring for those things these days, so I guess that's all right.

Nona Moore representing the Policies and Procedures Committee reported

that there was nothing to report.

I spoke briefly about *The Quarterly*, but since it's pretty hard to nail me down on specifics everybody just went along with whatever I mumbled. Actually, I just reported that things were swimming along just fine. (Don't you think?)

Our Advertising Manager and Sergeant and Arms each had nothing to report. Same with Visual Education and our YN Chair.

Sally Marx has moved to northern California and wasn't present to comment on the Speaker's Bureau. Supposedly the new listing is with our Corresponding Secretary and is pending mailing.

Don Foster reported that as the Ways & Means Chair he still had some two and a half cases of mugs in his garage. Ahhh, glad it wasn't me.

We spent a short while on old business: show cases for sale, the combining of our journal with that of CSNA, and some talk of establishing a presence at the Long Beach Coin Expo (excellent topic needing more attention). New business identified Leonora Donald as Historian Emeritus, a well-deserved honor. And finally, I seem to have run out of space...

—Editor Greg





# Club News

by Kay Edgerton Lenker, NLG  
P.O. Box 6909  
San Diego, CA 92166



**BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** theme for September was "Exotic Animals of the Numismatic Jungle." Coins featured on the cover of the bulletin showed a kiwi, rabbits, an elephant and even a coconut crab. October celebrated the Centennial of Flight with a special program: *From Kitty Hawk to the Space Shuttle*. Following the lead of CBS celebrating their 75th anniversary starting from radio to television we will honor all entertainment personalities with *Hurrah for Hollywood* in November.

**COVINA COIN CLUB** has changed its meeting place because the City of Covina was tripling the rent. We now meet at the American Legion Post 888 at 1436 N. Hollenbeck Ave. in Covina. In August **Matt Miller** did an excellent job with the topic *Horses on Coins*. The slides clearly showed the horses on the various coins. *The Granite Lady* was the program for September. Pie Month is usually in October but has been moved to November this year. December we will have our Annual Christmas Party.

**FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS** heard **Randy Briggs** speak on *National Bank Notes of San Bernardino and Redlands* in September. The semi-annual Super Auction was held in August with 100 lots of which about half sold. October was Annual Display Night where members voted on their favorite display. The winner will be recognized with the Nona Moore award at the December pot luck. November is our annual Benefit of white elephant auction to help raise money for the club's treasury.

**GLENDALE COIN CLUB** had a White Elephant auction in August and **Mark Watson** gave an extended talk on *US War Bonds during World War II*. The annual show is fast approaching at the Masonic Hall in Van Nuys on November 30. October's program was an ANA Slide show on *World Trade Dollars*. Unfortunately, due to technical difficulties the light in the slide projector burned out, but the program went on without the slides. In November **Dr. Tom Fitzgerald** will give a presentation on *Exonumia Related to 9/11*.

**GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB** had a White Elephant Sale in August and raised nearly \$300. September program commemorated the second anniversary of the events of September, 11, 2001. **Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald** delivered the program accompanied by slides describing the many medals, silver pieces and tokens that have been struck and sold to collectors. It was interesting



to see how artists have tried to honor these brave men and women and the twin towers. In October **Bill Kreegan** presented an all-new program on Walking Liberty half dollars. He presented the history of the coin and the origins of its well-liked and admired design complete with slides. **Ken Arnold** will present an all new program titled *November Anniversaries / Coincidences: Two Presidents and a Collector*. GOCCC swept awards at Buena Park Show with **Roy Iwata** taking Best of Show with *Samples of Numismatic Items with Sea Mammals*. **Michael Ontko** also won a Best of Show with *A Type Set of Silver and Bronze Coins of the Republic of Mexico During The Transition to Decimal Coinage, 1863-70*.

**HEARTLAND COIN CLUB** members were reminded to mark their calendars for the semi-annual Coin Show on November 2, and for the Christmas dinner on Wednesday, December 17. One of the highlights of that dinner is a white elephant sale—the other being the delicious beef and ham dinner prepared by **Carl Sandburg**.

**HEMET NUMISMATISTS** had the members share *Other Hobbies* in August. Exhibits ranged from souvenir spoons collected on travels, to Koala bears, to a delicious cake that we all ate. **Bill Grant** spoke on the coins from the little countries of Europe that he acquired while he was serving with the U.S. Air Force in that area. He covered Andorra, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City. September was our ice cream social and October is the annual White Elephant Sale. Elections will be held in November and the new officers will be installed during the December meeting.

**LONG BEACH COIN CLUB** A full blown Bourse Night was the star of the August meeting. There was a good turn out of members and guests including many strong buyers. The program for September was *My Other Hobby*. For the Expo Educational Forum we were privileged to have **Jay Cline** as the speaker. His topic was *Standing Liberty Quarters*. Expo exhibits displays were numerous and the quality was excellent. **Jerry Kleeb** presented a slide program of *German State Talers* that circulated between 1484 and 1871 at the October meeting. In November **Gary Beedon** presented a video of the *Larry Shepherd Collection of United States Silver Commemorative Coins*. This was the finest collection of US silver commemorative coins as of 1991.

**NORTHROP GRUMMAN COIN CLUB** The program for the September meeting was *A Coin Grading Clinic* presented by **Phil Iversen**. We allow time at each meeting for members to buy, sell, and trade coins. In our grab-bag for visitors, new members, members with birthdays, and prizes for displays, are several scarce and valuable coins including several silver and proof coins. The program for the October meeting was presented by **Irv Brotman** on *Something That You Don't Always See*. He showed us the endless ways that we can collect US \$1 bills by serial numbers, signatures, dates, etc. and have it cost nothing but the cost of each \$1 bill.



**OCEANSIDE-CARLSBAD COIN CLUB** held a very successful one day show in September setting a new attendance record. October's All-Auction Night was a great success with 50 people in attendance including several guests and new members. The club currently has 78 active members including 9 junior members. **Wally Butts** will speak on "What Is Collectible" in November. December will be the Christmas Party and Bingo Night and there will be no main speaker.

**SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB** By the time this *Quarterly* issue is mailed, the SVCC will have honored **Clifford Mishler**, from Krause Publications, who was scheduled to address the SVCC's December 10, 2003 meeting. Later, the SVCC is to hold its Annual Installation Dinner on January 14, 2004 at the Dante Club, with **Jim Linus** as the speaker. Reports in the next *Quarterly* issue.

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB** heard **Atanacio Erices** speak on the *Tokens of Chile* at the September meeting. He has the best collection of tokens from Chile in the Inland Empire and has researched their history and meaning. After announcing arrangements for the 41st Annual Coin and Collectible Show we learned that there was a conflict with another California show. We finally decided to go back to our old date on the first weekend in January and back to the Orange Show. Theme for the medals is the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of San Bernardino as the county seat of San Bernardino County. Super Auction in October had 152 lots that were listed in the bulletin so that members had the opportunity to check the items they wanted to bid on and have funds to pay for them.

**SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Vice President **Ken Spindler** introduced us to the legacy of wealthy Virgil Brand and how he garnered the largest coin collection starting in the 1880's. He had researched the topic via Q. David Bowers' book. **Jim Hunt** spoke on *Colonial Money* in October. Also in October, Jim had the Director of the US Mint, **Henrietta Holsman Fore** as guest on his live broadcast. The show airs on alternate Mondays from 10 to 11am on [www.wsradio.com/cointalk/](http://www.wsradio.com/cointalk/). **Jim Wells** presented an excellent visual program on *The Euro: Denominations It Deposed* in November. **Rex Salmon** will cook a linguini and meatball dinner for the December meeting that will be followed by the donation auction.

**SANTA ANA COIN CLUB** had members talk about other hobbies or their favorite numismatic item in August. A video tape by **Bill Fivaz** on *Do's and Don'ts of Collecting* was viewed in September. **Jerry Kleeb** gave a program on *Prime Minister of Mexico* in October.

**TUSTIN COIN CLUB** had a video tape program *Have You Looked at a Proof Set Lately?* in November. Postcard notices are sent to members and are brief.

**UPLAND COIN CLUB** heard **Martin Miller** speak on his collection of *Horses on Coins* at the August meeting. September was the annual White Elephant Sale.



**Bill Grant** spoke on *Small Countries of Europe* in October. The meeting in December is our winter celebration and gift exchange.

**VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB** The August dinner meeting was held at La Cabanita in Glendale with 17 members enjoying authentic Mexican foods. The August meeting had a spirited Youth Mini-Auction. Member **Tom Redmond** spoke on *Areas Worth Looking Into for Collecting and Fun*. Tom suggested less expensive but very interesting items such as foreign coins, sales tax tokens, presidents and famous people tokens. At the October meeting **Dr. Sol Taylor** spoke on *Cherrypicking the Lincoln Cent*. **Steve Gorman** presented *Mystery Revelation* at the September meeting. His secret source for coins, medals and paper money is the Pasadena City College Swap Meet held the first Sunday of the month. Some of the 400 antique dealers have coins (you have to ask) and well known coin dealers shop there for bargains. Admission is free. Steve bought a colonial Fugio cent there for \$5. Date for the 39th Annual VHCC Coin Show is set for March 28, 2004 at the Van Nuys Masonic Hall located at 14750 Sherman Way.

**WHITTIER COIN CLUB** celebrated the Club's 44th year with a dinner meeting at Millie's Family Restaurant in La Mirada. Club Treasurer raffled a Mexican 2 peso gold coin and two large foreign silver coins. He also refunded \$2 to each attending club member. In August we viewed a video about U.S. privately struck gold coins by **Don Kagin**. At the October meeting **Phil Iversen** gave a talk about the Ringling Brothers Circus with slides highlighting some circus script, tokens and medals.

---

# Congratulations on Gold Benefit Drawing Ticket Sales!

Here's the results of the NASC member clubs' sales efforts on Gold Benefit Drawing tickets for the 2003 Golden State Coin Show in August:

<u>Club</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		
Ancient Coin Club .....	25	Leisure World Coin Club .....25	
Bay Cities .....	10	Long Beach Coin Club.....44	
CES.....	25	Northrop-Grumman .....	100
Covina Coin Club .....	163	San Bernardino County Coin Club ...	46
CSNA .....	25	San Diego Numismatic Society .....	54
Culver City Coin Club.....	18	Santa Ana Coin Club.....	76
Downey Numismatists.....	80	Tustin Coin Club.....	51
FUN .....	200	Upland Coin Club .....	120
Glendale Coin Club .....	66	Verdugo Hills Coin Club .....	61
Greater Orange County Coin Club ...	62	Whittier Coin Club.....	64
Heartland Coin Club .....	56	<b>Total sold by clubs.....</b>	<b>1451</b>
Hemet Coin Club .....	80	Total sold at show .....	356
		<b>Total ticket income.....</b>	<b>\$1807</b>



# We Get Letters...

## From the Internet

*Hello -*

*I found your name by Googling for "San Francisco Mint", and I was wondering if you could help me identify a San Francisco Mint employee from the Civil War Era? I have a letter (just the envelope, actually) sent from New York to him in the early 1860's, but the handwriting is bad.*

*I'm sure that if a list of employees from that period exists, the name will be easy to decipher. Does such a list exist? Are you familiar with the name?*

*You can see a scan of the envelope here: <http://www.fofex.com/stamps/index.htm>*

*Any help you could provide would be sincerely appreciated.*

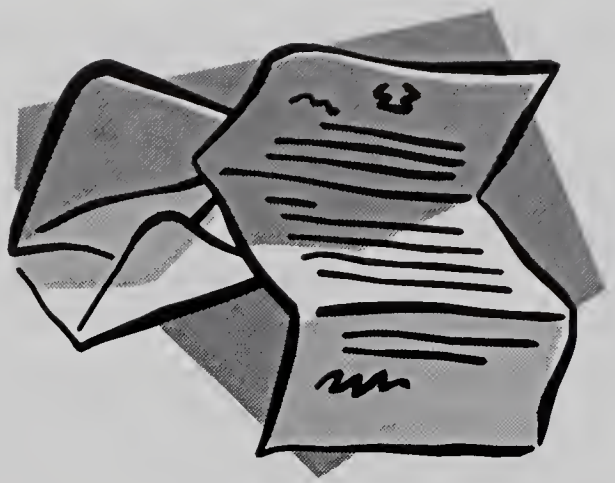
*Kind regards,*

**—Steven Olson**

Hi Steven,

I don't know if such a list exists. I do have a few thoughts that may help though. One is to send an email to Wayne Homren at the Numismatic Bibliomania Society (NBS) who publishes "E-Sylum" an emailed newsletter to folks who might be knowledgeable about this. His email address is: [whomren@coinlibrary.com](mailto:whomren@coinlibrary.com). If you'll explain to him that you're doing this research perhaps he'll include an inquiry on your behalf in the next emailed issue.

Secondly, if you plan on leaving the page with the scan up for a while perhaps I'll put something into the next issue of "The Quarterly" I publish on behalf of the Numismatic Association of Southern California and "Calcoin



News" that I put out for the California State Numismatic Association. Let me know.

Thirdly, you might want to post your enquiry on the usenet newsgroup [rec.collecting.coins](mailto:rec.collecting.coins). They have a lot of folks there that are happy to investigate and render opinions or information.

Good luck,

Greg Burns

(Note: as a follow-up to Steven's request, he hit "bingo" on my first suggestion. You can visit the URL he mentions in his letter to find out the information Wayne helped him to uncover.)

## Where's the SLCC?

*I noted that SLCC was not listed as a member club in the latest NASC Quarterly. There was mention of our web site on P. 22 but not in the roster on pages 50-52. Please add to the subsequent issues.*

*Thanks,*

**—Sol [Taylor, Dr.]**

Got our signals straight now, Sol. Thanks for the sharp eye!

Greg

## Where's the SIN?

*I see Phil Iverson is an NASC officer. Could you forward my email to him*



and ask him to contact me? He is listed (under a bad email address) on the ANA's web site as the contact for the Society for International Numismatics. I'm trying to determine if the group is still active. Thanks.

—Wayne Homren  
Numismatic Bibliomania Society  
whomren@coinlibrary.com

I passed along Wayne's email to Phil, and noticed that a later issue of the E-Sylum (emailed organ of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society—NBS) had the following:

*"S.I.N. ARCHIVES PRESERVED*

*In response to my query, 'What is to become of your archives?', Phil Iverson of the Society for International Numismatics writes: 'We have preserved all the files of our history that we could including all the publications that we know of. Several years ago we donated our library to the Getty Museum here in Los Angeles. We plan to donate whatever money we have left at the end of this year to the ANA to be used for young numismatists. Hopefully, our name and memory will continue on...'"*

## Newsletter Article Sharing

*Greetings,*

*My name is Scott Meyer and I am the Newsletter Editor of the Lower Cape Fear Coin Club. One of my monthly challenges is putting together an interesting publication. I've taken much of this responsibility on by myself for the last three months. I was wondering if your group would be willing to share articles developed by your membership and in return I will share ones written by our membership. If we worked with enough clubs around the nation, we would have something very special to offer our respective member-*

*ships.*

*Please let me know what you think about this idea.*

*With Kind Regards,*  
—Scott Meyer

Hi Scott,

Sounds like a good idea to me. Generally, I publish...any article, even one previously published elsewhere, that catches my eye because of a powerful message, an innovative point of view, or other especially noteworthy characteristic. ...

I guess what I'm saying is that if you'd like to republish items from either of the publications I put out you're welcome to do so, provided you give credit along with the item, and so long as there aren't other restrictions on publication (sometimes I ask to reprint someone else's material, and so may not have the authority to pass along a permission to reprint) – therefore it's a good idea to check prior to reprinting anything. Having said that though, I've never refused someone's request to reprint.

As far as supplying articles from your membership: sure, it might work out. If you distribute electronically (like with a PDF file or something like I do with the publications I put out), then just email me the link whenever you send something off, otherwise you'd have to spend money for copying and postage. If you only distribute paper copies then perhaps I could take a look at one to see what kind of stuff you carry. Perhaps there might be a match with something I'd find in there and what I need to fill space in my publications....In the meantime, good luck...

Regards,  
Greg Burns



# Calendar of Events



...mark your  
calendars and  
plan to attend!

## 2004...

- January 2 - 4      **Coin & Stamp Expo**, Holiday Inn, 450 E. Harbor Blvd., Israel Bick (818) 997-6496, iibick@aol.com
- January 3 - 4      **San Bernardino Coin & Collectibles Show**, Citrus Bldg., National Orange Show Events Center, Kevin Akin, KevinAkin1950@hotmail.com.
- January 11      **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (208) 433-9464 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
- Jan. 29 - Feb. 1      **Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, 100 S. Pine Avenue, Long Beach, Debra Brower (805) 962-9939, lbexpo@gte.net.
- February 8      **NASC Awards Banquet**, Frank & Dean's Restaurant, 3768 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, CA. Don Foster (626) 447-9483.
- February 8      **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (208) 433-9464 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
- March 7      **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (208) 433-9464 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
- Mar. 13 - 14      **Pacific Expos** (Buena Park), Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Avenue, Dan Brady (208) 433-9464, pacificexpos@aol.com.
- April 18      **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (208) 433-9464 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).

- Visit the *California Show List* on the web at:  
<http://home.earthlink.net/~beedon/calshows.htm>.
- If you have a coin club sponsored show or other event that you'd like to have listed in *The Quarterly*, please email the following information to Gary Beedon at beedon@earthlink.net: dates, name of show, address, facility name, contact info, and any admission or parking fees.



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# Officers, Board, and Chairs

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Recording Secretary.....	Al Hooegeveen 562-862-6666, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241-0222
Treasurer.....	Kay Lenker 619-222-8739, San Diego, CA 92166-6909
Historian.....	Leonora Donald 818-344-1474, P.O. Box 570-552, Tarzana, CA 91357-0552

## Board

Gary Beedon	Kenneth Arnold	Roy Iwata
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Harold Katzman (immediate past President)		

## Committee Chairs

Advertising.....	Jerry Yahalom
ANA Representative.....	Kay Edgerton Lenker
Auction.....	Michael Aron
Awards.....	Joyce Kuntz
Awards Recognition Event.....	Don Foster
Editor.....	Greg Burns
Educational Seminar.....	Walter Ostromecki, NLG
Elections.....	Nona Moore
Finance and Budget.....	Jerry Yahalom
Gold Benefit Drawing.....	Roy Iwata
Golden State Coin Show Committee.....	Tom Fitzgerald, Roy Iwata, and Gary Beedon
Grievances.....	Thomas Fitzgerald
Junior Activities.....	Walter Ostromecki, NLG
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Medals and Bars.....	Harold Katzman
Member Club Coordinator.....	Wilfred Gamble
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Photographer.....	Thelma Katzman
Nominations.....	Thomas Fitzgerald
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Property Signs.....	Don Foster
Publicity.....	<open>
Sergeant at Arms.....	Don Foster
Speakers Bureau.....	Sally Marx
Visual Education Library.....	Phil Iversen
Ways and Means.....	Don Foster
Young Numismatists.....	Thelma Katzman

## Honorary

Leonora Donald—Historian Emeritus



# Writing for *The Quarterly*



Are you a budding author, or perhaps a more experienced essayist? Then read on...

## Manuscripts

Articles should be relevant to coin collecting or coin club experiences. The author is responsible for all statements made. Manuscripts are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication (for example: someone else holds a copyright). Please indicate whether the material is original or has been previously published. While digital files are preferred, typed copy is also acceptable. Text should be typed with only one space after periods. The author's name, address and phone number must appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or email. Suggested minimum article length is two double-spaced typewritten pages. Very long articles may be published as a series. *The Quarterly* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. Materials (articles, illustrations, graphs, drawings, etc.) should be sent to Greg Burns, *The Quarterly*, P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740. Digital material may be sent by email to: [gburns@adelphia.net](mailto:gburns@adelphia.net).

## Images

Legends or captions for hard copy illustrations should be clearly marked, either on the reverse of the illustration or on a separate piece of paper with a number that corresponds to each illustration. Photographs should not be attached or glued to the manuscript. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to *The Quarterly* for reproduction with prior arrangements. The preferred format for digital files is JPG, though other formats are also acceptable (TIF, GIF, etc.). Acceptable media includes email (see previous paragraph), 3 1/2" floppy, and CD. Please apply final cropping and any necessary digital alterations prior to sending the file.

## Author's Biography

Authors should submit a brief biography (150 words or less) that includes pertinent information, such as place of birth, professional background, hobby interests and affiliations, and numismatic awards and accomplishments.

## Source Citations

Authors are requested to cite sources used in the preparation of their articles as follows:

Bowers, Q. David. *Adventures with Rare Coins*. Los Angeles: Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, 1979, pp.29-32.

Loperfield, John C. "Airborne Particulates: The Silent Nemesis." *The Numismatist*, 96 (April 1983), pp. 706-09.

## Annual Awards

Each contributor receives a special pure copper limited edition of the current NASC convention medal (mintage 16 to 25 pieces total) from the editor. Also, contributors to *The Quarterly* are eligible for consideration for the Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Award, the George Bennett Memorial Literary award, and the NASC Junior Literary award (under 18 at the time of publication). These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

**Next deadline for material submission: February 15, 2004**



# The Historical Quarterly...

## Forty Years Ago

- NASC President Tom Wood mentioned in his *President's Message* that, "...unusual interest has manifested itself over the rapid progress of the Teletype system for Coin Dealers and the results it will have on the average collector." Guess this was a harbinger of today's use of the internet, except that today everyone has access, not just the dealers.
- An interesting item:  
*"Clean Money: According to a story in the New York 'Sun' in 1916 banks once preferred currency that had been washed because it was easier to handle than crisp currency. Dirty paper money was sent by the banks to Washington where it was examined and if still useable, was washed, ironed and reissued. At that time it cost 30 cents to wash 100 bills and \$1.30 to print that amount. Washing 35,000 bills a day meant saving the government approximately \$350."*
- A bio printed about Ann Hall, then NASC Recording Secretary relates her busy schedule: *"She belongs to ten clubs; president of one, secretary of two, on the board of three; editor of one club bulletin, sells tickets at four plus works at the shop five days a week."* Yikes! And I thought I had a busy schedule.

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*She belongs to ten clubs; president of one, secretary of two, on the board of three; editor of one club bulletin...*

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## Thirty Years Ago

- In 1973 the "Ralphs Pennies to Dollars Coin Club" (how's that for a club name) were treated to souvenir bags of 15 Lincoln cents each (5 each from each of the 3 mints). Forget the coins, I want to know what that club name was all about.
- A Pinetree Shilling could be had in good condition for a little over \$200. Today you can pick one up for around \$400. Sounds like it's still a bargain.
- Our then-Vice-President, Dr. Sol Taylor, wrote a letter to the membership outlining the pathway to success for the 80 member clubs NASC then enjoyed. Among his suggestions:
  - Use the Speaker's Bureau and Audio/Visual Library to keep club programs interesting.
  - Promote new members to ensure overall growth and the replacement of those who drop out or pass away.
  - Attend NASC workshops and board meetings to share ideas and the inspirations of other like minded people.
  - The Membership needs to participate...



## Twenty Years Ago

- Then Corresponding Secretary, Lorna Lebold, wrote in her article, *Collector Profile of Dwight Manley*, that, “This has been a good year for Dwight Manley.” Yeah, I guess so. He won gobs of YN awards from the ANA, NASC and CSNA that year. Of course, considering Lorna’s conclusion to the article, “Dwight will certainly be heard from in the future,” I would have to say that she made the understatement of the year. You may recall Dwight’s name in connection with the \$250,000 donation he made to the American Numismatic Association Library.
- Somewhat less of a luminary, but an esteemed NASC member no less, was eulogized with the following:

*“Simon Oakland, an actor and NASC member, passed on last August after a long illness. He had appeared in over 550 TV episodes. Simon was the Police Lieutenant in the film ‘West Side Story’, and played the psychiatrist in Alfred Hitchcock’s ‘Psycho’. TV wise, Simon Oakland was a regular on ‘Baa Baa Black Sheep’ and in the TV series ‘Toma’. NASC is sorry to see him go.”*



## Ten Years Ago

- Dr. Sol Taylor was busy with his typewriter yet again, putting out the article, *How Many Are There, Anyway?* In this article Dr. Taylor tracked numismatic references on the number of 1943 bronze Lincoln cents that possibly existed. In the conclusion to

his article Dr. Taylor put the final tally at:

1943-P — 10 pieces

1943-S — 6 pieces

1943-D — none known or believed to exist

- There was no winter issue of *The Quarterly*. It was skipped because there was no editor. The Editorial Committee, busily searching for an editor for *The Quarterly*, recalled the “...battle-cry echoed by Robin Williams in the movie, ‘Dead Poet’s Society’” Carpe Diem! Gosh, has it really been ten years since that movie came out? Actually, it’s been fourteen years since this 1989 movie.
- World population reached a little over 5.5 billion compared to today’s 6.3 billion. Hmmm, wonder how many coin collectors are in that bunch?
- A thirteen year old boy accused Michael Jackson of fondling him. The more things change...



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